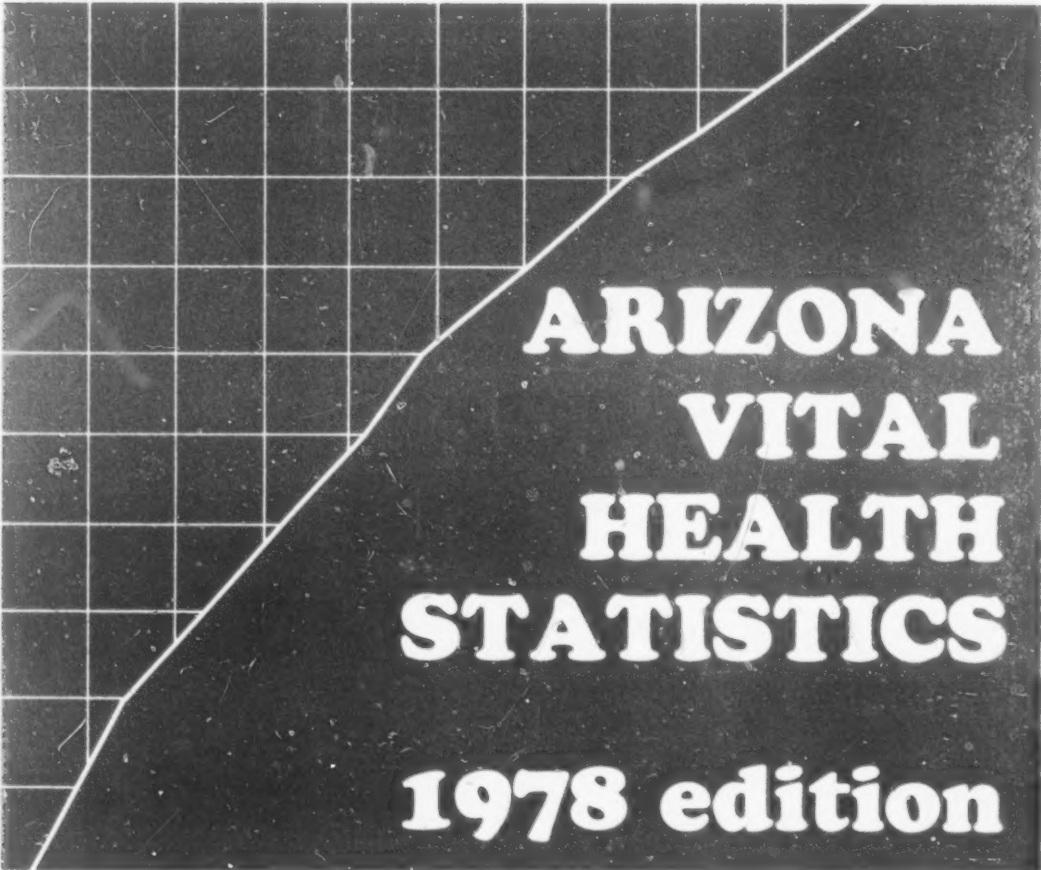


APR 17 1980

38 things you need to know about vital health statistics in Arizona.

The main cover graphic is a large rectangle divided diagonally from the bottom-left to the top-right. The upper-left portion of this rectangle is filled with a white grid pattern on a dark background. The lower-right portion is a solid dark color. The title text is positioned on the dark lower-right side.

ARIZONA VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

1978 edition

1978 ARIZONA VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS

Bruce Babbitt, Governor
State of Arizona

Suzanne Dandoy, M.D., M.P.H., Director
Arizona Department of Health Services

Arizona Department of Health Services
Vital Records and Information Services
1740 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ARIZONA



Table of Contents

I. DATA COLLECTION AND DEFINITIONS	1
II. NATALITY	5
An Overview	6
Residence	8
Fertility	10
Racial Composition	11
Age of Mother	12
Unwed Mothers	13
Birth Weight	15
Prenatal Care	18
Attendant	19
Birth Order	20
Birth Defects	21
III. MORTALITY	23
An Overview	24
Race/Sex	26
Leading Causes of Death	27
Heart Disease	29
Cancer	32
Accidents	34
Cerebrovascular Disease	36
Influenza and Pneumonia	38
Suicide	39
Homicide	41
Infant Deaths	42

IV. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE	45
An Overview	46
Occurrence	47
 V. REFERENCE APPENDIX - Text Tables	 49
Table 1. Number of births, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	49
Table 2. Birth rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	50
Table 3. Premature births, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	51
Table 4. Premature birth rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	52
Table 5. Number of deaths, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	53
Table 6. Death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	54
Table 7. Number of fetal deaths, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	55
Table 8. Fetal death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	56
Table 9. Number of neonatal deaths, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	57
Table 10. Neonatal death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	58
Table 11. Number of infant deaths, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	59
Table 12. Infant death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	60
Table 13. Marriages, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	61
Table 14. Marriage rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	62
Table 15. Divorces, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	63
Table 16. Divorce rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978	64

Preface

The 1978 edition of the *Arizona Vital Health Statistics Report* is a statistical summary of vital events for calendar year 1978. Data relating to births, deaths, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces are included. Although most of the data in this report pertain to events occurring in 1978, some data for prior years have been included to illustrate trends. Most of the data in this report refer to Arizona residents. Some events, however, such as marriages and divorces are tabulated to where the event occurred rather than the residence status of the party or parties involved.

As a certain number of Arizona residents either deliver babies or die out of state each year, it is necessary to include data obtained from the certificates of other states in any residence tabulations pertaining to Arizona residents. The report includes all such out-of-state certificates and all in-state certificates received prior to March 15, 1979. Although a few records for calendar year 1978 were received after these filing dates, their exclusion from this report is statistically insignificant.

The report is composed of the following sections and appendices: 1. Data Collection and Definitions; 2. Natality Section; 3. Mortality Section; 4. Marriage and Divorce Section; and 5. Reference Appendix.

Any comments or suggestions concerning the content and format of this report are welcome. Any additional needs for data or analyses should be directed to the Research and Statistical Analysis Section, Bureau of Vital Records and Information Services. The office will make every attempt to comply with requests for data within the limitation of staff and resources.

Research and Statistical Analysis Section
Bureau of Vital Records and Information Services
Arizona Department of Health Services
1740 West Adams Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Telephone: (602)255-1068

DATA COLLECTION AND DEFINITIONS

Sources of Data

Information of births, deaths and fetal deaths is compiled from the original documents filed in the Vital Records Section and from transcripts of original certificates filed in other states but affecting Arizona residents. (Copies of certificates for births and deaths occurring outside the United States are not sent to Arizona.)

This report includes all 1978 births and deaths for which records were received before March 15, 1979 but excludes certificates and transcripts received after that date. Because the number of 1978 vital events which are not included is small, the figures shown are relatively complete counts and are considered satisfactory as descriptive statistics.

Arizona presently has no central registry for marriage and divorce records. Annual statistics are limited to counts of such records furnished by the Clerk of the Superior Court in each county.

Population

Population estimates were prepared by the Department of Economic Security of Arizona. In the majority of cases, DES Report Number 11 was used.

Race/Color

In accordance with the practice of the United States Census Bureau, persons of Mexican origin are classified as "white." Starting in 1978, Yaqui Indians were no longer classified as white but as American Indian. The American Indian figures include those living both on and off the reservation.

Definitions

BIRTH WEIGHT — Weight of fetus or infant at time of delivery

FETAL DEATH — Death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy. The death is indicated by the fact that after such expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe or show any evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

FIRST BIRTH — A live birth where the maternal medical history indicates there were no prior live births to the mother.

GESTATIONAL PERIOD — Number of weeks elapsed between the first day of the last menstrual period and date of delivery.

INFANT DEATH — Death occurring to an individual of less than one (1) year of age.

LIVE BIRTH — The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of human conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such expulsion or extraction, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

LIVE-BIRTH ORDER — Order number is equal to number of previous live births plus current birth.

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTH — Birth wherein the birth weight is equivalent to 2,500 grams or less (approximately 5 lbs., 8 ozs.).

MATERNAL DEATHS — Those deaths wherein the physician has designated a maternal condition as the underlying cause of death.

MEAN — The average of a set of values, equal to the sum of the values divided by the number of values.

MEDIAN — The central value of a distribution of values where in the same percentage of observations are above this point as are below.

MODE — The value which occurs most frequently in a set of values.

NEONATAL DEATH — Deaths occurring to an individual of less than 28 days of age.

OCCURRENCE — Place where the event actually occurred.

PERINATAL DEATH — Fetal death or death under 28 days of age.

RACE — Race for mother, father or decedent is as stated on certificate. Race of child is determined from race of the parents.

RESIDENCE — Usual place of residence for person to whom event occurred. For births and fetal deaths, residence is defined as the mother's usual place of residence.

TOTAL BIRTHS — Total live births.

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH — That condition giving rise to the chain of events leading to death.

Rates

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE — Number of Deaths in Specific Age Groups divided by Total Resident Population in Specific Age Group X 100,000

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATE BY CAUSE OF DEATH — Number of Deaths in Specific Age Group and From a Specific Cause divided by Total Resident Population in Specific Age group X 100,000

BIRTH RATE — Number of Resident Live Births divided by Total Resident Population X 1,000

CAUSE-SPECIFIC RATE — Number of Deaths due to a Specific Cause divided by Total Resident Population X 100,000

DEATH RATE — Number of Resident Deaths divided by Total Resident Population X 1,000

DIVORCE RATE — Number of Occurrences (Divorces and Annulments) divided by Total Resident Population X 1,000

FERTILITY RATE — Number of Resident Live Births divided by Total Female Population (Ages 15-44) X 1,000

FETAL DEATH RATE — Number of Resident Fetal Deaths divided by Total Resident Live Births X 1,000

INFANT MORTALITY RATE — Number of Infant Deaths divided by Total Resident Live Births X 1,000

LOW-WEIGHT BIRTH RATE — Number of Low-Weight Births divided by Total Resident Live Births X 1,000

MARRIAGE RATE — Number of Persons Married divided by Total Resident Population X 1,000

MATERNAL DEATH RATE — Number of Maternal Deaths divided by Total Resident Live Births X 10,000

NEONATAL DEATH RATE — Number of Neonatal Deaths divided by Total Resident Live Births X 1,000

PERINATAL DEATH RATE — Number of Perinatal Deaths divided by Total Resident Live Births X 1,000

Reliability of Rates

Many of the rates shown in this report are based on a small population, a small number of events, or both. The rates based on small numbers may be questionable due to chance factors and should be used with caution. Rates for counties with small populations also may vary considerably from year to year. In addition, one must make allowances for differences in age distributions, etc., for which rates may not be adjusted. Consequently, caution must be taken in forming conclusions on the basis of various rates without taking additional factors into consideration.

NATALITY



Natality 1978

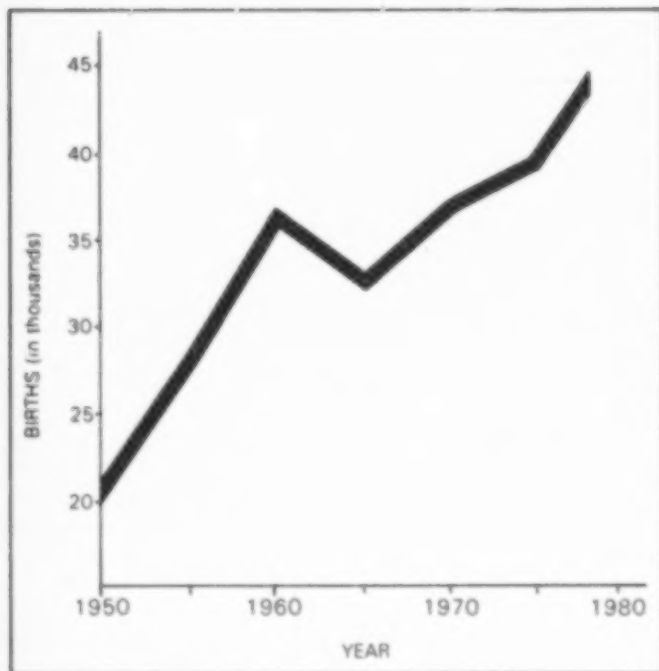
An Overview

Total Live Births (Occurrences)	42,990
Total Resident Live Births	43,058
Resident Live Births Per day	118
Birth Rate	17.4
Fertility Rate	73.7
Births to Unwed Mothers (Percent of Live Births)	16.4
First Order Births (Percent of Live Births)	40.6
No Prenatal Care (Percent of Live Births)	1.3
Non-White Births (Percent of Live Births)	16.0
Median Age of Mother	24
Median Age of Father	27
Oldest Mother	47
Oldest Father	75
Youngest Mother	12
Youngest Father	14
Heaviest Live Born Infant	14 lbs., 2 ozs.
Lightest Live Born Infant	10 ozs.
Live Born Sets of Twins	348
Live Born Sets of Triplets	3

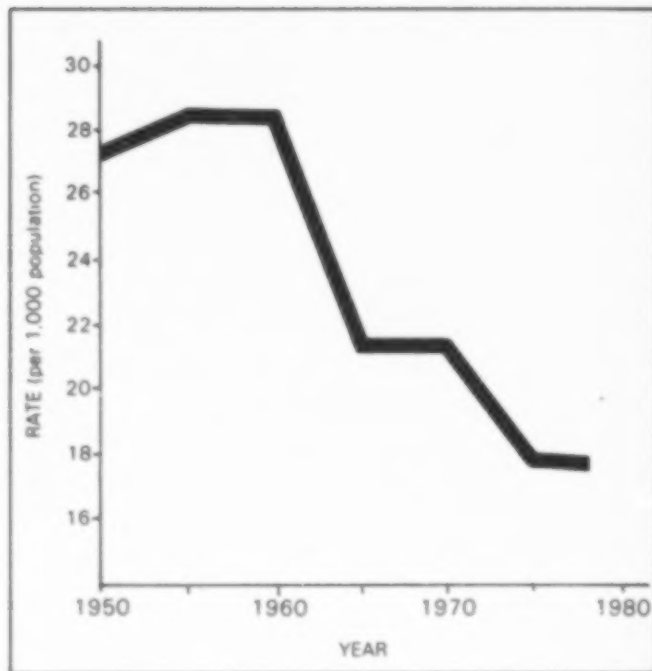
Total births in Arizona are increasing while the birth rate is decreasing.

2

AN OVERVIEW



Total Births, Arizona, 1950-1978

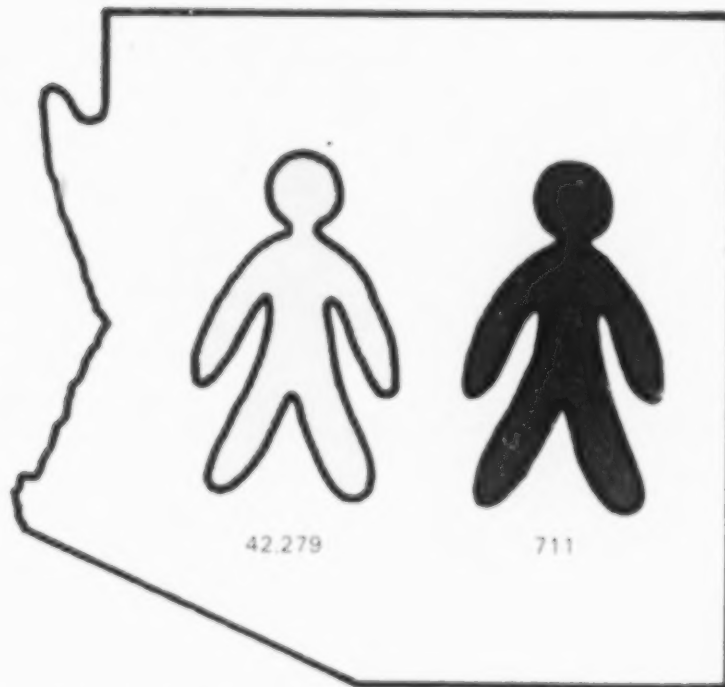


Birth Rates, Arizona, 1950-1978

Total births to Arizona residents increased by 2.9 percent between 1977 and 1978, to a new high of 43,058 births. Total births have been increasing since the late 1960s. The total number of births has more than doubled since 1950, when resident births numbered 20,510. In contrast, the birth rate in Arizona has been on the decline. In 1950, Arizona's birth rate was 27.4 per 1,000 population, 10 births per 1,000 more than in 1978 (17.4).

3

43,058 births were recorded to Arizona residents in 1978.



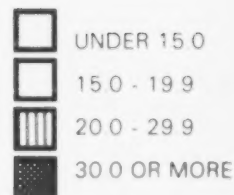
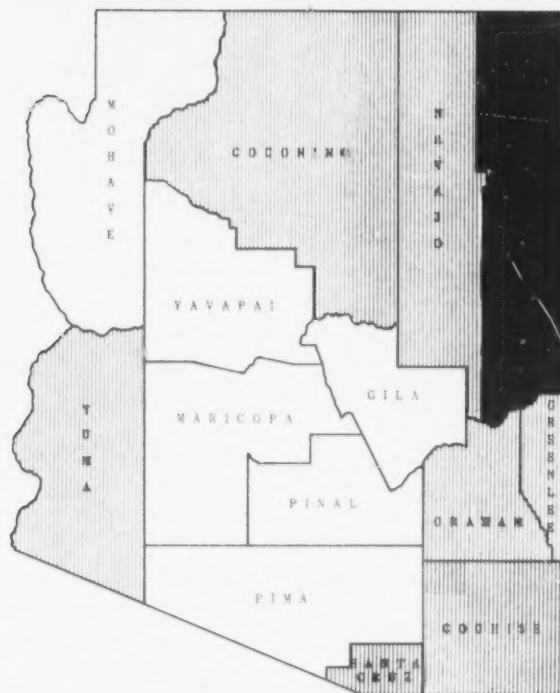
Resident and non-resident births, Arizona, 1978

There were 43,058 births to Arizona residents in 1978. The number of births occurring in Arizona was 42,990. This discrepancy is explained by the fact that some Arizona residents gave birth outside the state, while some nonresidents delivered within the state. There were 779 births to residents outside Arizona and 711 nonresident births within the state. The largest proportion of these births—almost 39 percent—were to residents of Mexico. Nearly one-quarter of nonresident births were to residents of New Mexico; California ranked next with over 18 percent. The remainder were to residents of various other areas. Nearly 55 percent of the births occurring in Arizona were in Maricopa County. The county with the smallest number of births was Greenlee—259 births.

Apache County recorded the highest birth rate in Arizona.

4

RESIDENCE



Birth rates by county of residence, Arizona, 1978

Apache County recorded the highest birth rate in 1978 with a rate of 33.0 births per 1,000 population. This rate was nearly twice the rate of Arizona—17.4. Yavapai County recorded the lowest birth rate—13.0. The two urban counties, Maricopa and Pima, had rates lower than Arizona, 16.4 and 15.9 respectively. With the exception of Santa Cruz, each county has followed Arizona's declining birth rate trend since 1970. In Santa Cruz County the rate increased from 21.3 in 1970 to 23.0 in 1978.

5

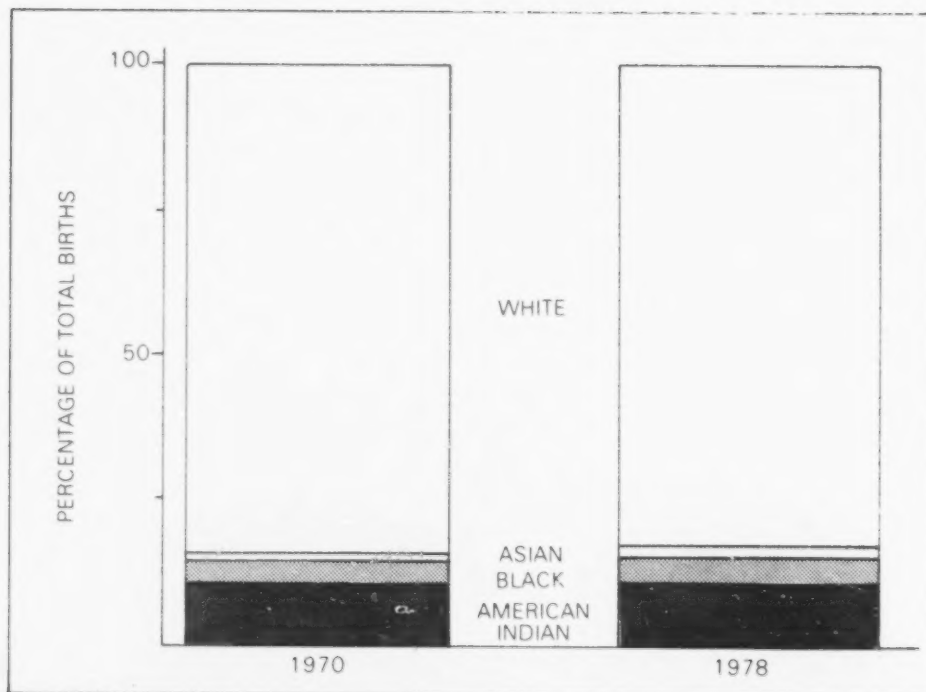
Over seven percent of females in Arizona, aged 15 to 44, gave birth in 1978.

The fertility rate, number of births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years, for Arizona in 1978 was 73.7. In 1970, the rate was 101.6. The fertility rate for 1978 represents a decrease of almost 28 percent over the 1970 rate. The number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age for the United States has been decreasing since 1970, with the exception of 1977 when the rate rose slightly. Unlike the U.S., at no time during this nine-year period has the rate for Arizona risen. In comparing the fertility rates for the counties, they ranged from a high in Apache County—136.8—to a low in Pima County—64.6. Maricopa County had a rate lower than Arizona, 68.6.

Non-whites accounted for 16 percent of Arizona births in 1978.

6

RACIAL
COMPOSITION



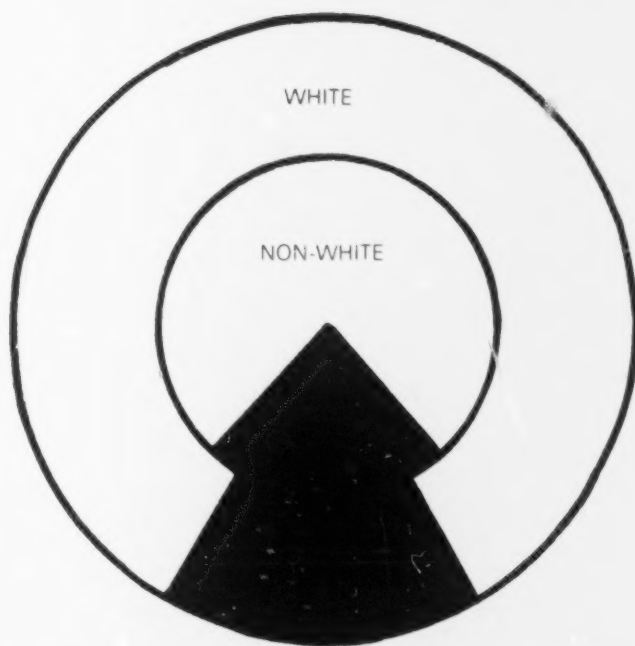
Arizona births, racial composition, 1970 and 1978

Between 1970 and 1978, there was little change in the racial composition of births in Arizona. White births accounted for approximately 84 percent of all births during this period. Similarly, white births represented 84.3 percent of Arizona births in 1950 and 84.7 percent in 1960. Women of childbearing age (15 to 44 years) accounted for approximately one-fifth of both the white and non-white populations in 1978 as well as in 1970. Fertility rates for both white and non-white have decreased since 1970. For whites, the fertility rate declined from 94.9 to 67.8 between 1970 and 1977, while for non-whites, the rate fell from 168.3 to 135.5 for the same period.

7

One of six babies born in Arizona in 1978 had a teenage mother.

One of four among non-white infants



	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS	
	White	Non-white
 19 YEARS AND UNDER	16.5	23.3
 20 YEARS AND OLDER	83.5	76.7

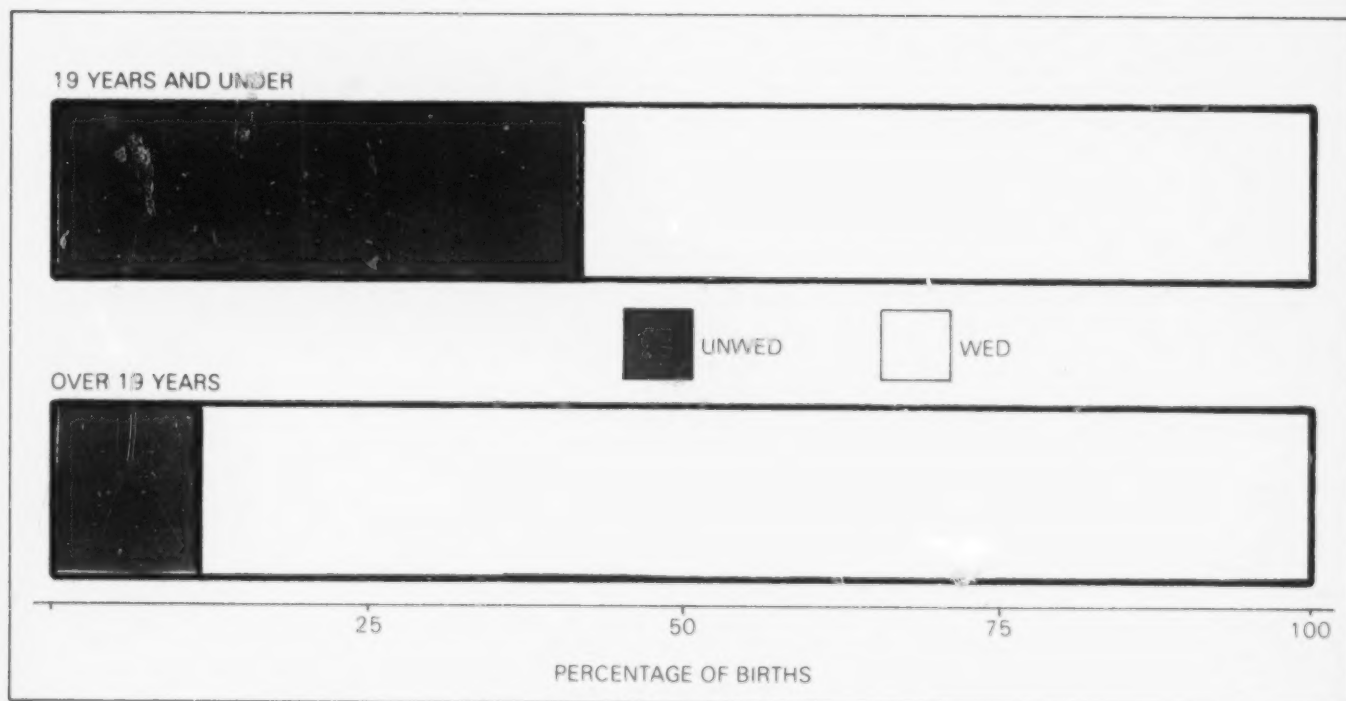
Percentage of total births by age and race of mother, Arizona, 1978

In 1978, 17.4 percent of all live births were to mothers aged 19 years or less. The largest percentage of births were recorded among mothers aged 20 to 24 years—35.7 percent. Over the age of 24 years, the percentage of total births per advancing age group progressively decreased. Mothers aged 40 years and older recorded only 0.8 percent of total births in 1978. Among total births, the median age of mothers was 24 years. Mothers of non-white infants were younger (median 23 years) than mothers of white children. A larger percentage of non-white infants were born to mothers aged 24 years or less. This was primarily the result of the large percentage of non-white births to mothers aged 15 to 19 years. Approximately 23 percent of non-white infants were born to mothers aged 19 years and under compared to only 16 percent among white infants.

Out-of-wedlock births accounted for 41 percent of births to teenagers under 19.

8

UNWED MOTHERS

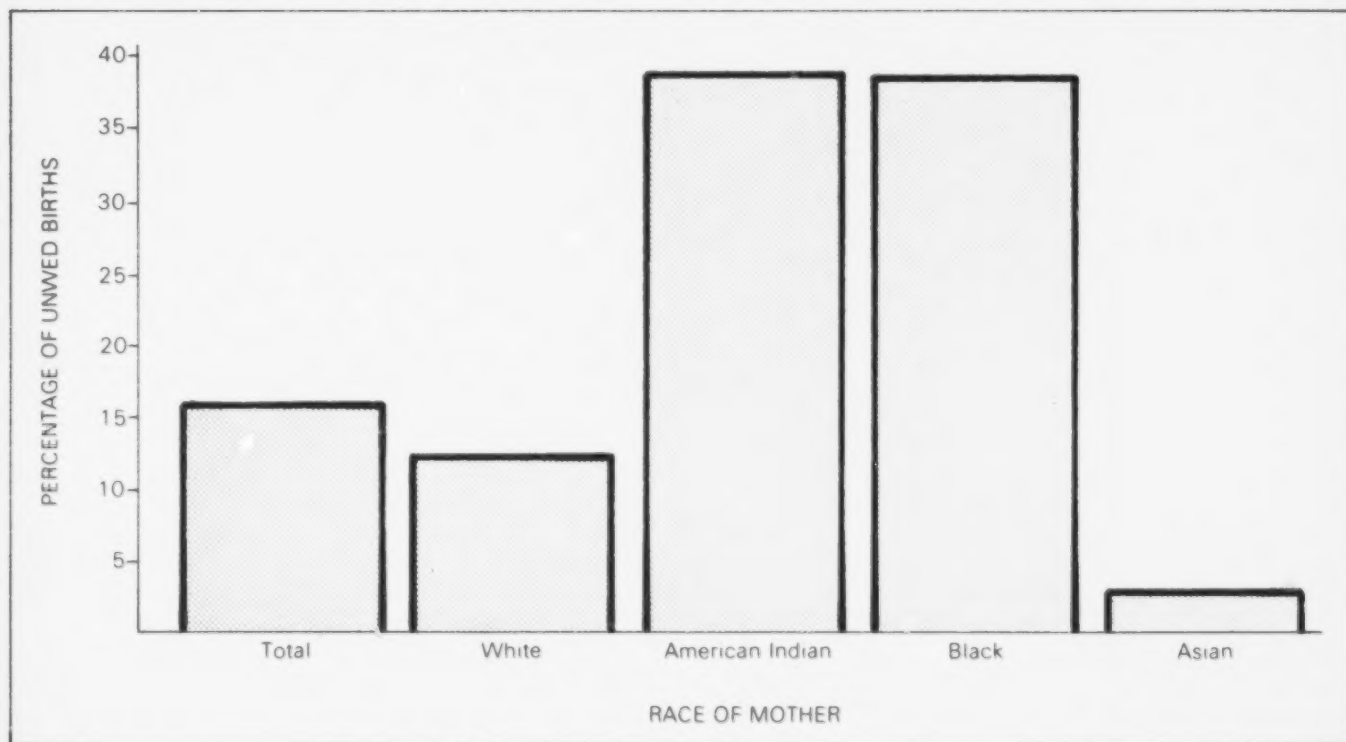


Births to unwed mothers as a percentage of total births by age, Arizona, 1978

Over 16 percent of Arizona births in 1978 were to unwed mothers. The largest percentage of unwed births occurred to mothers aged 19 years and under. Among this age group, 41 percent of all births were to unwed mothers. The unwed ratio for mothers aged 19 years and under was almost four times the ratio for mothers aged 19 years and older (41 percent versus 11 percent). The lowest percentage of unwed births were among mothers aged 30 to 34 years (6.4 percent).

9

Non-whites recorded the highest percentage of births to unwed mothers.



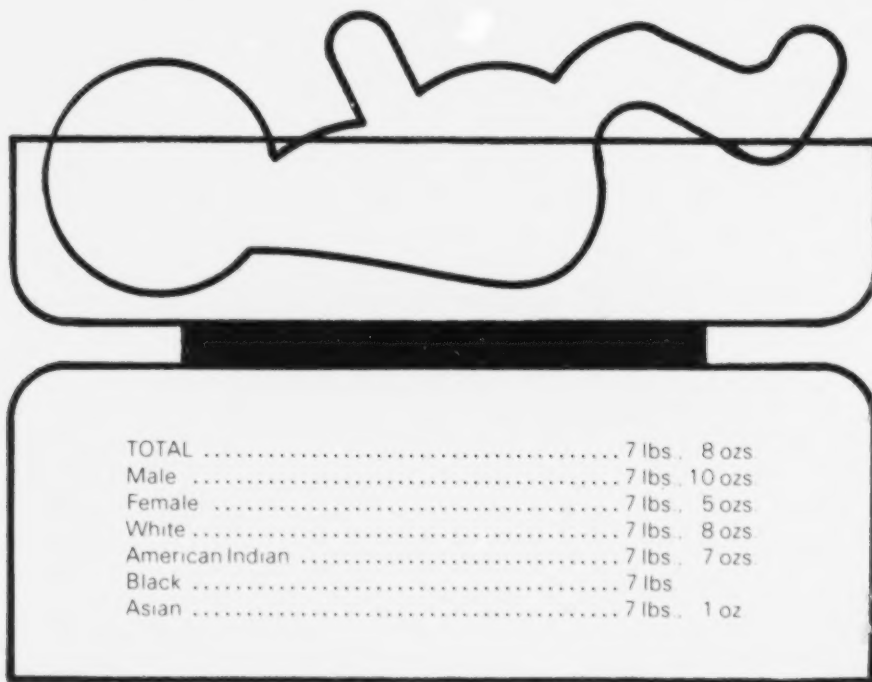
Births to unwed mothers as a percentage of total births, Arizona, 1978

The highest percentages of births to unwed mothers in 1978 were recorded among American Indians and blacks, 38.5 and 38.1 percent, respectively. The lowest percentage was recorded among Asians with 2.2 percent. Since 1970, the percentage of births to unwed mothers has increased. Total births to unwed mothers increased from 10.8 percent in 1970 to 16.4 percent in 1978. The greatest increase occurred among American Indians who recorded a 13.0 percent jump. Whites recorded a 4.7 percent increase, slightly higher than the 4.2 percent recorded by blacks. In contrast, Asians recorded a 2.6 percent decrease in the percentage of unwed births.

**Average birth weight
among Arizona new-
borns in 1978 was
7 lbs., 8 ozs.**

10

BIRTH WEIGHT

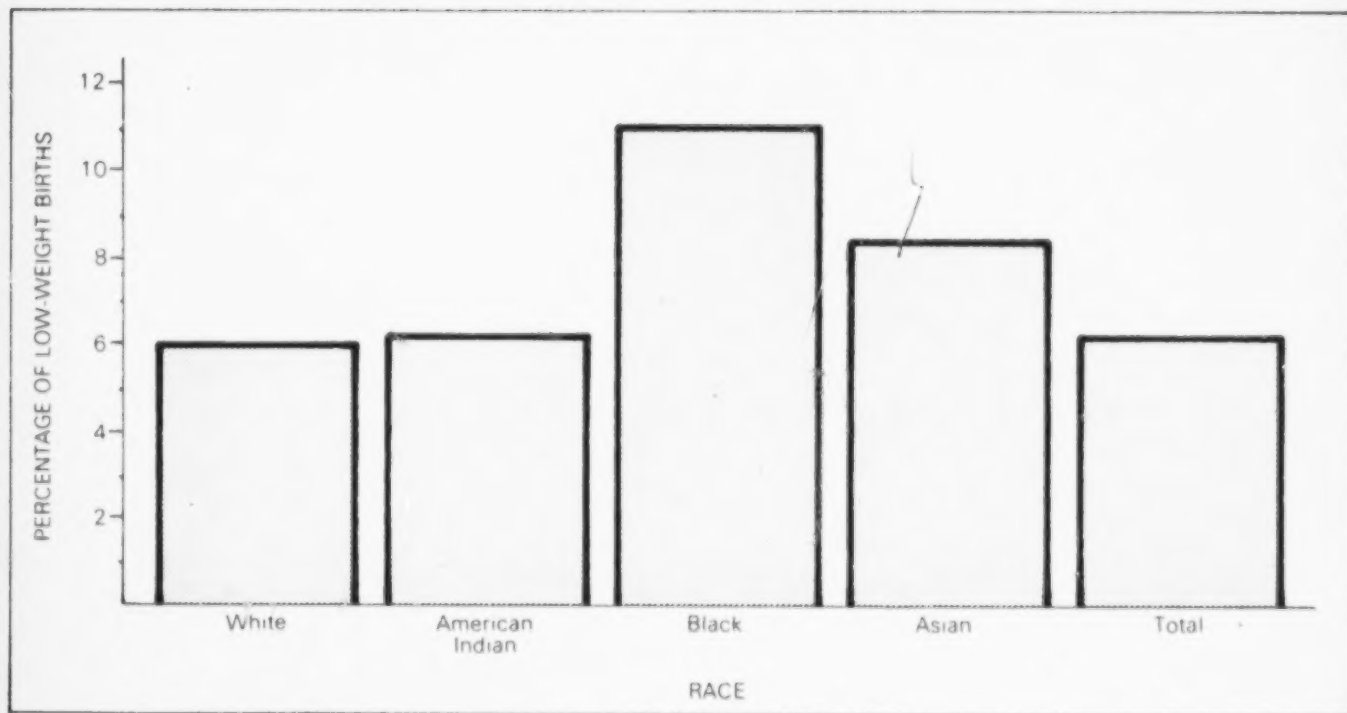


Average birthweight by race and sex, Arizona, 1978

The average birthweight in Arizona in 1978 was 7 lbs., 8 ozs. On the average, male babies weighed 5 ozs. more than females at birth. In comparing the average birthweights by races, black and Asian infants weighed approximately 7 lbs. while white and American Indian infants weighed slightly more, approximately 7 lbs., 8 ozs. In regard to age of mother, infants born to teenage mothers weighed an average of 7 lbs., 4 ozs. This was less than the average weight of 7 lbs., 8 ozs. recorded among mothers 20 years and older.



Blacks recorded the highest percentage of low-weight births.



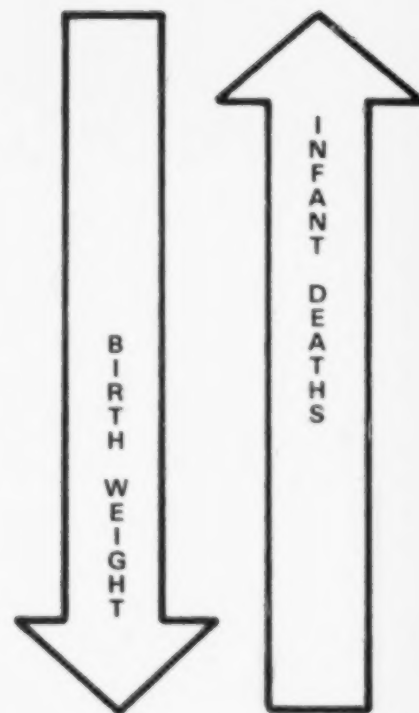
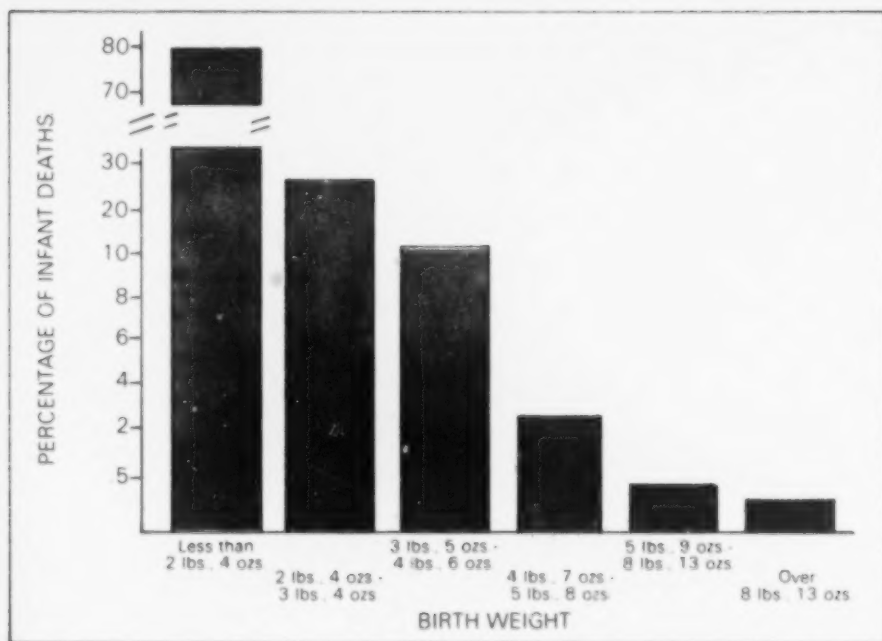
Low-weight births as a percentage of total births, Arizona, 1978

Female babies represented the majority (54.2 percent) of all births designated as "low-weight," or 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams) or less. Slightly over six percent of all newborns were low-weight births. Among the various races, whites had the lowest ratio of low-weight births to all births—6.0 percent, while blacks had the highest ratio, 11.2 percent. In regard to age of mother, the highest incidence of low-weight births, as a fraction of total births, occurred to mothers 40 to 44 years—9.0 percent. Mothers aged 30 to 34 years had the smallest incidence of low birth weight infants—5.2 percent.

Infants born of low-birth weight have greater chance of dying in the first year of life.

12

BIRTH WEIGHT



Infant deaths as a percentage of total births by birth weight. Arizona. 1978

A comparison of natality information from 475 infant deaths to the natality information from all births in 1978 shows that birth weight is an important factor in the survival of an infant. The average birth weight for those infants dying in the first year of life was 4 lbs., 9 ozs.—47 ounces less than the average birth weight for all infants. Of the 168 infants born weighing under 2 lbs., 4 ozs. at birth, 133 deaths resulted. This group had the highest proportion of infant deaths (79.2 percent). The next highest percentage of infant deaths occurred to the birth weight group - 2 lbs., 4 ozs. to 3 lbs., 4 ozs. This group recorded 26.4 percent infant mortality. For the higher birth weights, the percentage of infant deaths decreased substantially. Infants weighing over 8 lbs., 13 ozs. at birth resulted in only 0.3 percent mortality.

13

**558 infants were born
in Arizona in 1978
without prenatal
care.**

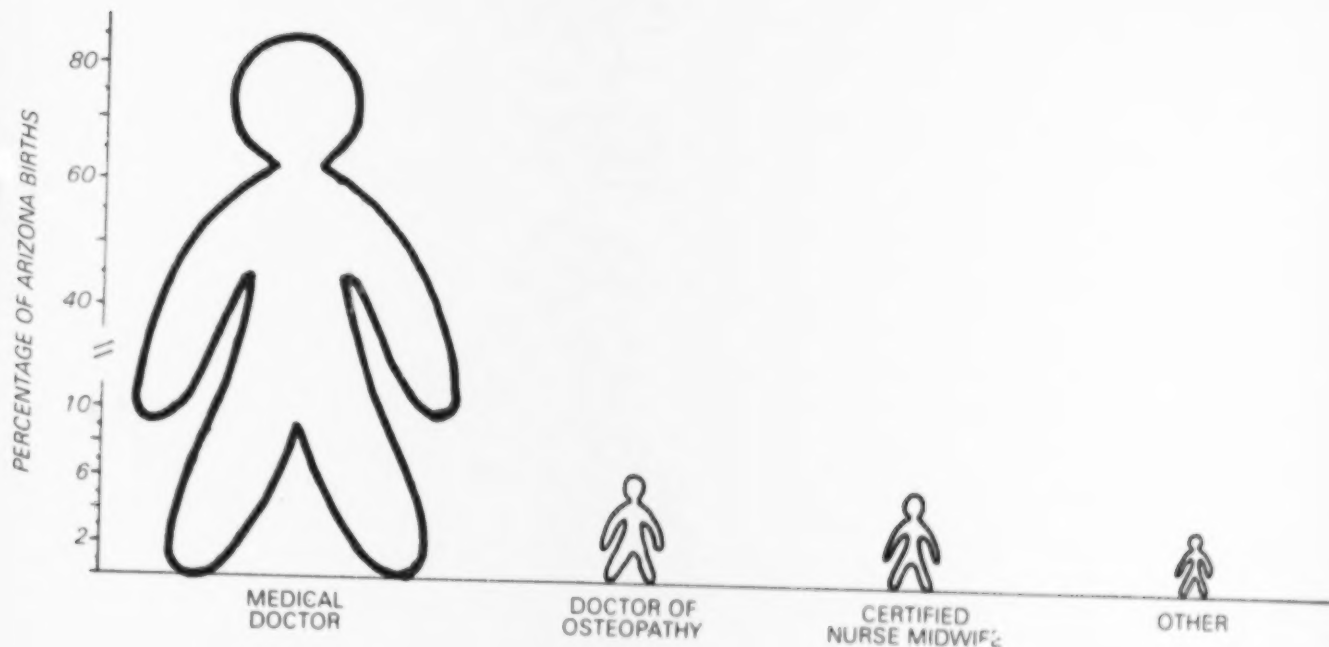


In 1978, 1.3 percent of the births were to mothers who had received no medical care during pregnancy. Approximately five percent of the women 40 years and over had no prenatal care, while only 2.5 percent of teenage mothers fell into this category. Married women were more likely to seek medical attention during their pregnancy. Less than one percent of the married mothers and 3.6 percent of single mothers had no prenatal care. American Indian mothers had the highest percentage of pregnancies with no medical care—4.7 percent. Conversely, only 0.7 percent of Asian mothers received no prenatal care. The average number of prenatal visits for Arizona women was 9.8 visits. Among the various racial groups, American Indian women recorded the fewest—an average of only 7.4 visits. Blacks recorded the next lowest number at 8.9 average visits. The highest number was recorded among white and Asian women (10.1 and 10.0 visits, respectively).

**92 percent of Arizona's
births were delivered
by a physician.**

14

ATTENDANT

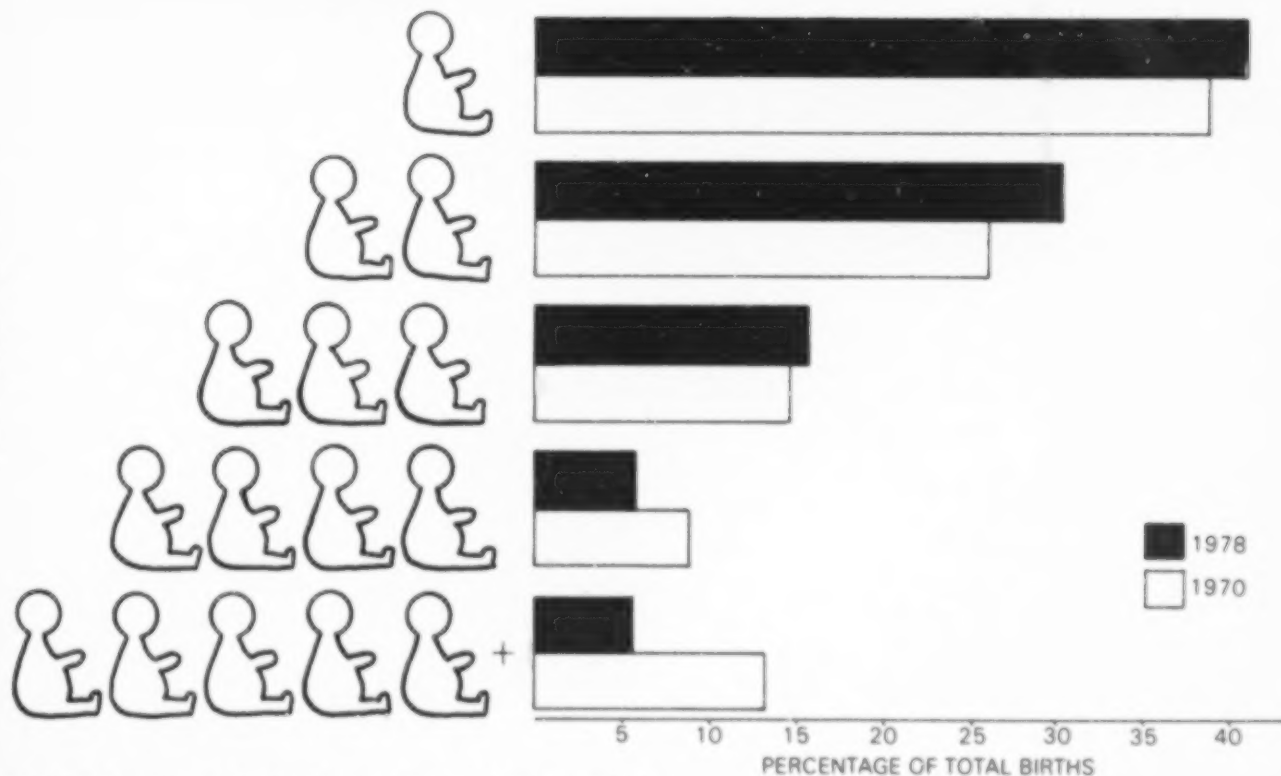


Percentage of births by attendant, Arizona, 1978

Over 98 percent of 1978 births in Arizona occurred in hospitals. This ratio has remained virtually unchanged since 1970. In the hospital, physicians, either an M.D. or D.O., delivered 93.1 percent of all live births. Certified nurse midwives delivered 5.6 percent while the remaining 1.3 percent were delivered by other medical personnel. Outside the hospital, the largest percentage (32.7 percent) were delivered by licensed midwives while physicians delivered 27.7 percent. The remaining 39.6 percent of home deliveries were attended by either friends, relatives, other medical personnel or were self-deliveries.

15

Family size is decreasing in Arizona.



Percentage of births per live birth order, Arizona, 1970 and 1978

There has been a considerable shift in the relative distribution of Arizona resident births by birth order. First births in Arizona have increased their relative proportion of all births. First births comprised 38.0 percent of all live births in 1970 and 40.6 percent in 1978. The proportion for second order live births also registered a substantial increase of 5.0 percent. While the percentage of third order births remained relatively unchanged, fourth and higher live birth orders recorded a smaller proportion of live births in 1978 than in 1970. In all, 21.6 percent of all live births were fourth order or higher in 1970, but comprised only 12.4 percent of all births in 1978. The greatest decline in proportion pertains to fifth or greater births. This proportion in 1978 is 4.8 percent below the 13.1 percent observed in 1970.

**One out of every
100 newborns
was born with a
birth defect.**

16

BIRTH DEFECTS

***The rate of birth defects is highest
among mothers aged 40 years and
older.***



Birth defects were recorded among 512 out of the 43,058 resident births in Arizona in 1978. The rate of birth defects of 11.9 per 1,000 births represents a slight increase from 1977 when the rate was 11.0. Among mother's age group, the rate of birth defects varied considerably. No birth defects were recorded to mothers under 15 years of age. The lowest rate of 10.3 per 1,000 births was recorded among mothers aged 35 to 39 years. The rate steadily increased with mother's age thereafter. Mothers aged 40 to 44 years recorded a rate of 16.0 while mothers aged 45 years and over recorded the highest rate of 37.0.

MORTALITY

17

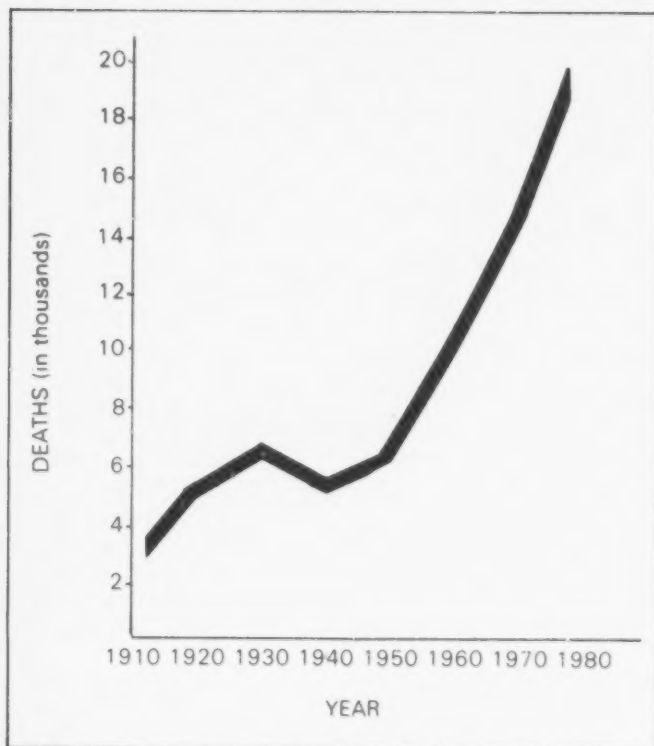
Mortality 1978*An overview*

Resident Deaths	19,097
Death Rate	7.7
Infant Deaths	564
Infant Death Rate	13.1
Neonatal Deaths	389
Neonatal Death Rate	9.0
Perinatal Deaths	696
Perinatal Death Rate	16.2
Maternal Deaths	4
Maternal Death Rate	2.1
Deaths from Heart Disease per day	17.1
Deaths from Cancer per day	10.6
Deaths from Accidents per day	4.4
Deaths from Stroke per day	3.8
Median Age at Death	70
Median Age at Death for Males	68
Median Age at Death for Females	72

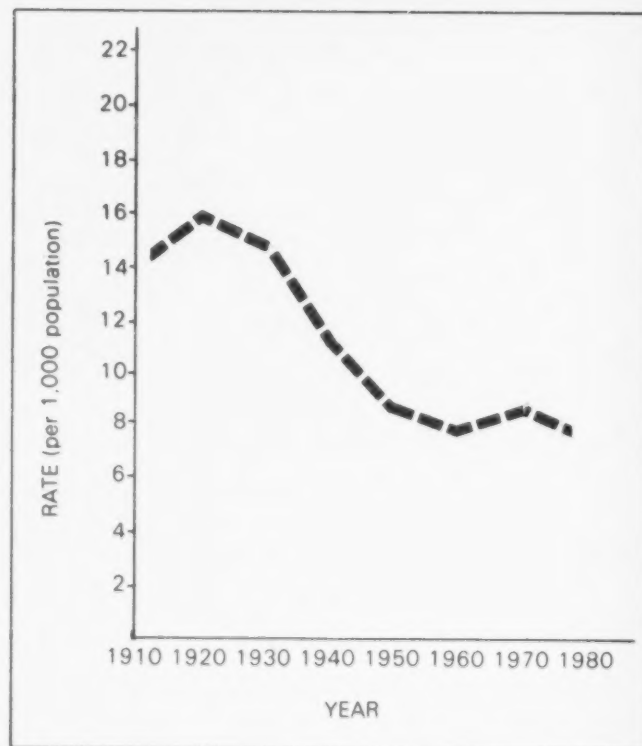
**Total deaths in Arizona
are increasing while the
death rate is decreasing.**

18

AN OVERVIEW



Total deaths, Arizona, 1912-1978

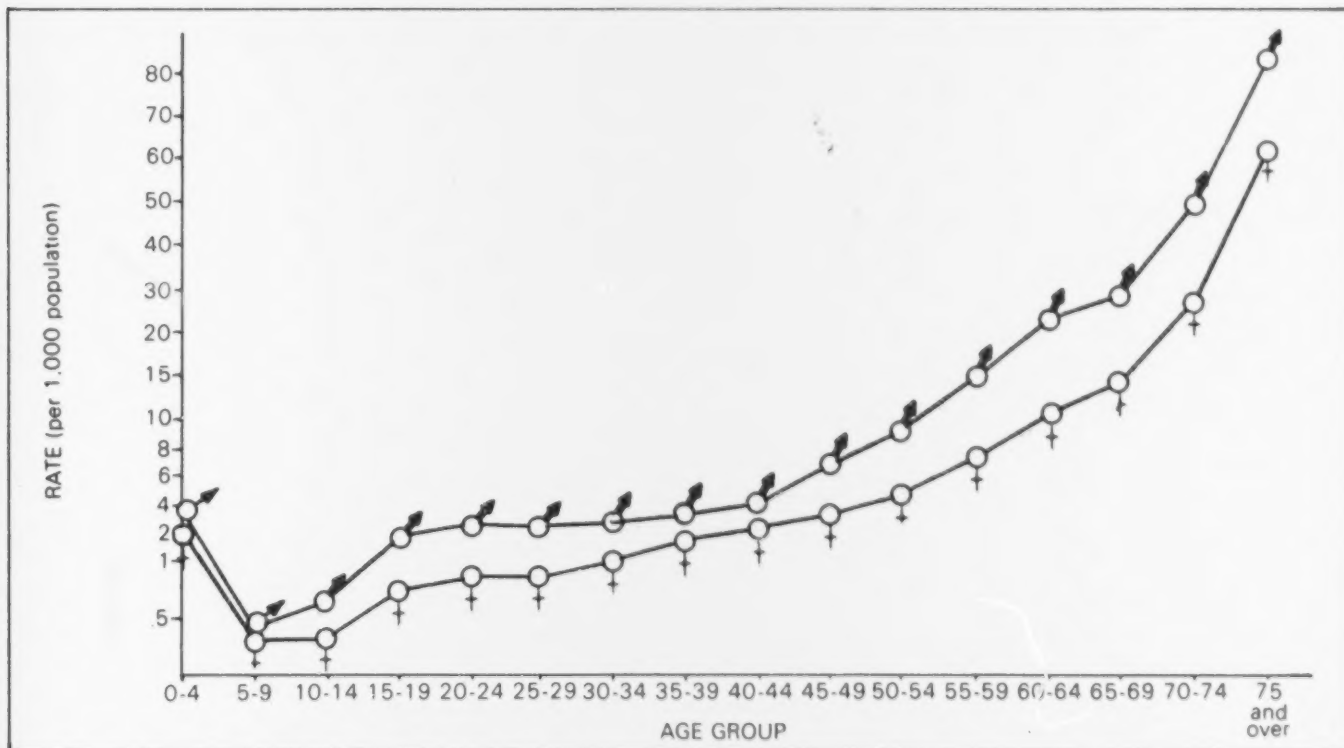


Death rates, Arizona, 1912-1978

Between 1912, the year Arizona became a state, and 1978, the number of deaths occurring to Arizona residents increased from 3,297 to 19,097. The 3,297 deaths recorded in 1912 was the lowest number of resident deaths in this century, while the 19,097 deaths in 1978 represented the highest. Although the total number of deaths increased between 1912 and 1978, the death rate decreased. The death rate in 1912 was 14.3 while the rate in 1978 was 7.7. The lowest death rate ever recorded for Arizona was 7.5 in 1965, while the highest was 21.5 in 1918. The high death rate in 1918 was due to the influenza epidemic in Arizona that year.

19

Males recorded higher death rates in all age groups.



Death rates by age and sex, Arizona, 1978

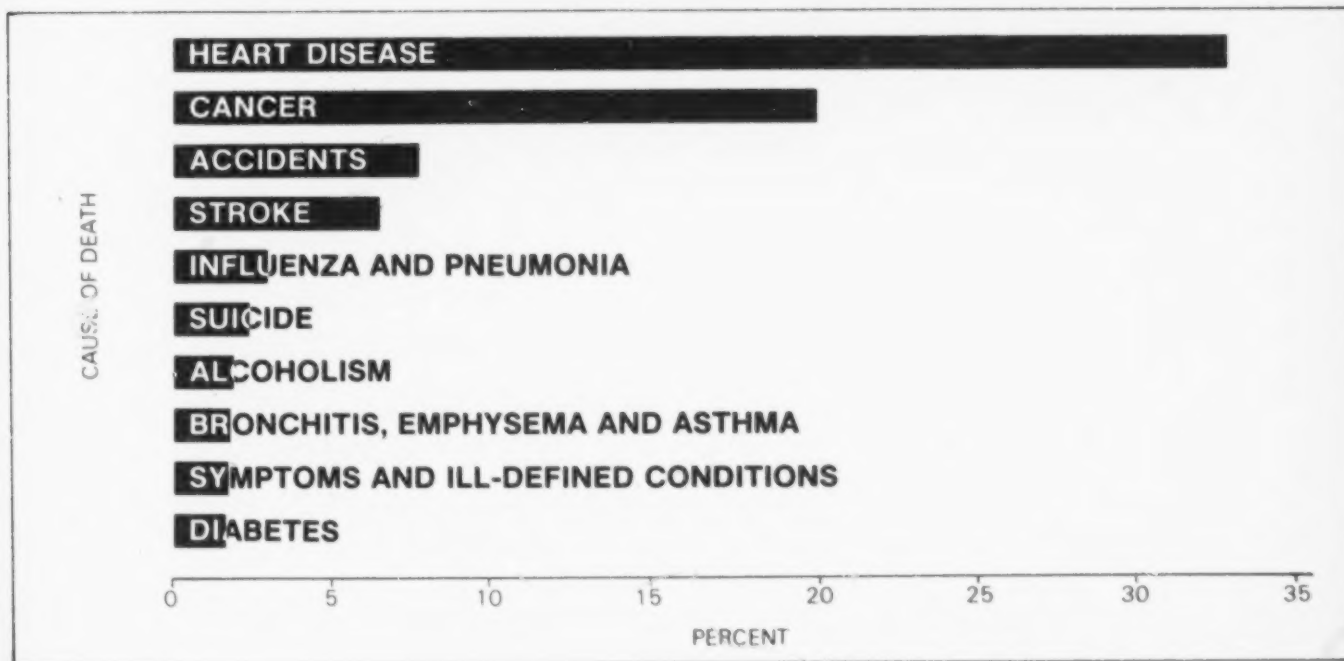
In terms of five-year age groupings, the largest number of deaths occurred to persons 70 to 74 years of age, and the least to persons ages 5 to 9 years of age. In 1978, 11,826 deaths occurred to persons over the age of 65 years. This constituted 61.9 percent of all deaths. Among females, 67.9 percent of total deaths occurred to women 65 years and over, as compared to only 57.7 percent for males. In every five-year age group, males experienced higher death rates than females. The most significant difference occurred in the age groups over 50 years of age.

The ten leading causes of death accounted for 81 percent of all deaths.

20

LEADING CAUSES
OF DEATH

Heart disease and cancer accounted for 53 percent.



Ten leading causes of death, Arizona, 1978

In 1978 the 10 leading causes of death accounted for 81.0 percent of all deaths. These leading causes of death in Arizona in 1978 have remained much the same as they have in recent years. Since 1970, heart disease and cancer have ranked first and second among causes of death. Accidents and stroke have alternately ranked third and fourth, while influenza/pneumonia has ranked fifth. Among the other 10 leading causes of death, suicide has shown the most dramatic change. Suicide increased in ranking from tenth in 1970 to sixth in 1978.

21

Cancer deaths are predominant in all age groups over age one.

UNDER 1

1. Certain causes of mortality in early infancy
2. Congenital anomalies
3. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions
4. Other infective and parasitic diseases

1-4

1. Accidents
2. Congenital anomalies
3. **Cancer**
4. Meningitis

5-14

1. Accidents
2. **Cancer**
3. Heart disease
4. Congenital anomalies

15-24

1. Accidents
2. Suicide
3. Homicide
4. **Cancer**

25-44

1. Accidents
2. **Cancer**
3. Suicide
4. Heart disease

45-64

1. Heart disease
2. **Cancer**
3. Accidents
4. Alcoholism

65-74

1. Heart disease
2. **Cancer**
3. Stroke
4. Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma

75+

1. Heart disease
2. **Cancer**
3. Stroke
4. Influenza and pneumonia

Four leading causes of death by age group. Arizona, 1978

Of the 19,097 Arizona resident deaths in 1978, 3,882 were caused by cancer. Although not the leading cause of death in Arizona, cancer has the most widespread incidence of any condition, appearing as a leading cause in every age grouping except in the category under one year of age. Heart disease, the most frequent cause of death in Arizona, is the leading cause of death in every age category over 45 years. The variation in leading causes of death by age is most evident among deaths to infants under one year. This category has little similarity to any other age group. External causes of death, including homicide, suicide and accidents, are predominant killers among persons one through 44 years of age. At ages 45 years and over, chronic conditions are responsible for the largest percentage of deaths.

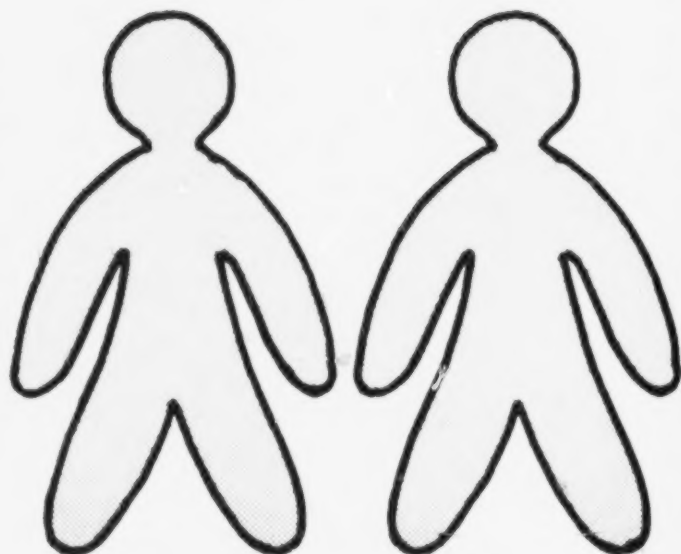
One out of every three deaths in Arizona is associated with heart disease

22

HEART DISEASE



HEART DISEASE



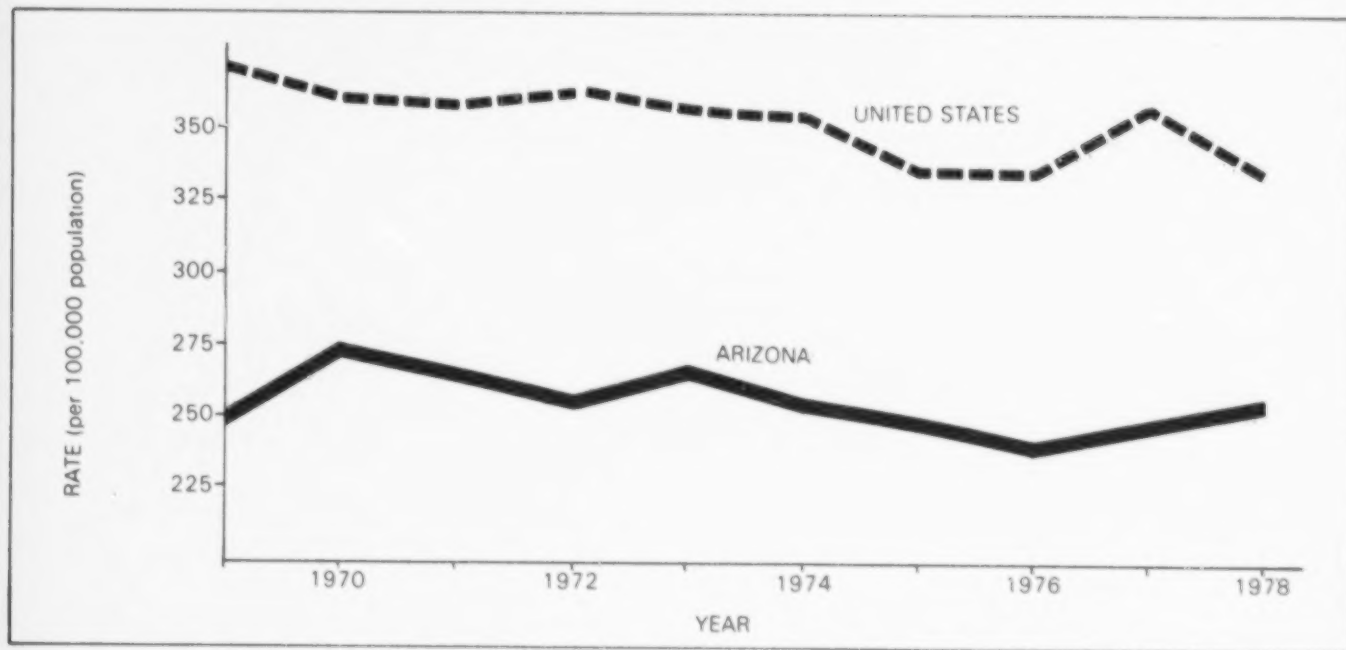
OTHER CAUSES OF DEATH

In 1978, 6,256 Arizona residents died from diseases of the heart. Heart disease continues to be the single largest cause of death in Arizona and in the United States, accounting for one out of every three deaths in Arizona. In 1978, heart disease deaths accounted for 32.8 percent of all deaths in Arizona. Heart disease took more lives than the next two largest causes combined; namely cancer and accidents. Of the total deaths due to heart disease, 3,744 (59.9 percent) were to males and 2,512 (40.1 percent) were to females. For males, the heart disease death rate was substantially higher than that for females (297.4 as compared to 195.0). This difference was especially pronounced among the older age groups, with the greatest differential noted for the age groups 45 to 64 and 65 to 74 years. Male rates in these age groups ranged from two to three times the rates for females.

23

The death rate from heart disease remains stable in Arizona.

The U.S. Rate is decreasing.



Heart disease death rates, Arizona and the United States, 1969-1978

As compared to the United States, Arizona has a lower death rate from heart disease. In 1978, the Arizona rate was 253.1 per 100,000 population, compared to 333.0 for the United States. In the past 10 years, the death rate from heart disease has remained relatively stable in Arizona and has decreased in the United States. The national rate decreased from 366.1 in 1969 to 333.0 in 1978, while Arizona's rate increased slightly from 250.8 to 253.1.

Chronic ischemic heart disease takes more lives than any other form of heart disease.

24

HEART DISEASE

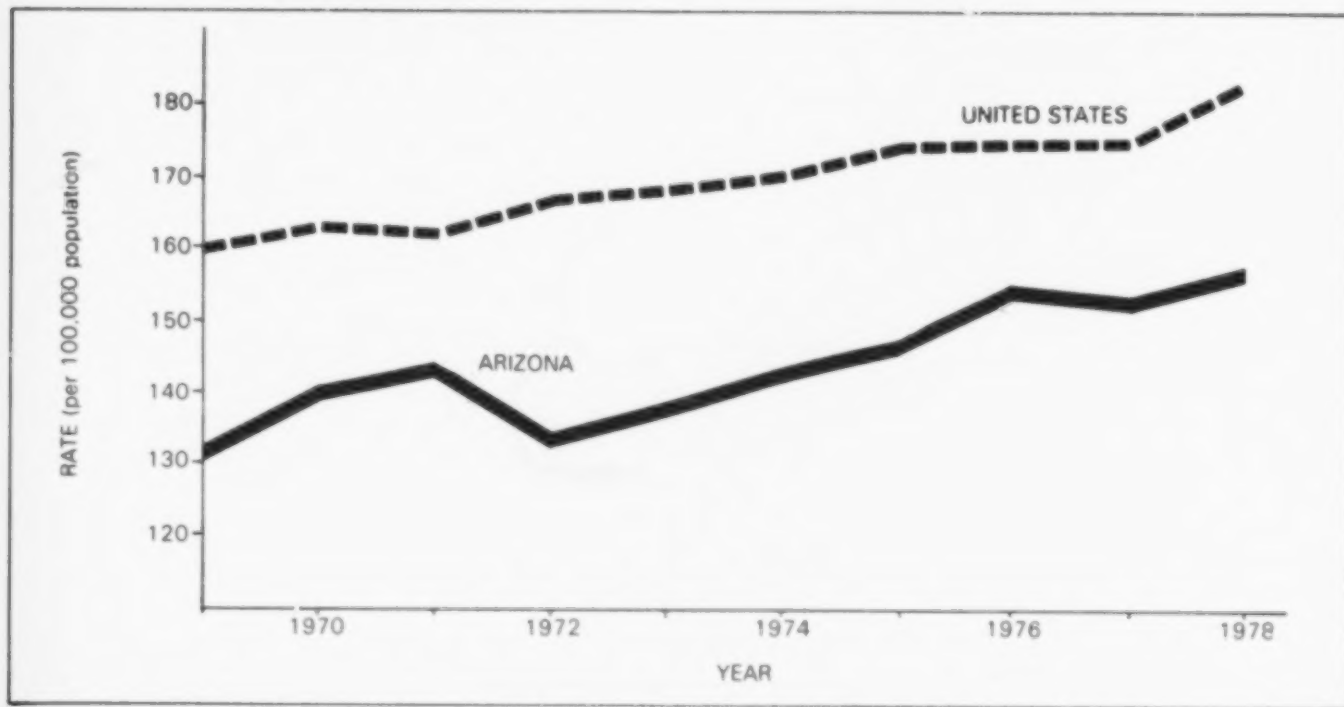
CAUSE OF DEATH	NO. OF DEATHS	PER-CENT
Chronic Ischemic Heart Disease	2,817	45.0
Acute Myocardial Infarction	2,350	36.6
Other Acute and Subacute Forms of Ischemic Heart Disease	381	6.1
Symptomatic Heart Disease	323	5.2
Cardiomyopathy	67	1.1
Disease of Aortic Valve	58	0.9
Hypertensive Heart Disease	44	0.7
Other Heart Disease, Specified as Rheumatic	36	0.6
Disease of Mitral Valve	30	0.5
Ill-Defined Heart Disease	33	0.5
Chronic Disease of Endocardium	21	0.3
Pulmonary Heart Disease	27	0.4
Other Myocardial Insufficiency	20	0.3
Diseases of Mitral and Aortic Valves	18	0.3
Hypertensive Heart and Renal Disease	8	0.1
Acute and Subacute Endocarditis	6	0.1
Diseases of Other Endocardial Structures	5	0.1
Chronic Disease of Pericardium, Non-Rheumatic	4	0.1
Acute Myocarditis	2	0
Rheumatic Fever with Heart Involvement	2	0
Angina Pectoris	2	0
Diseases of Pericardium	1	0
Rheumatic Fever without Heart Involvement	1	0
Acute Pericarditis, Non-Rheumatic	-	-
TOTAL	6,256	100.0

Deaths due to heart disease by detailed cause, Arizona, 1978

The most prevalent condition of heart disease death in Arizona was chronic ischemic heart disease (i.e., a condition in which the blood supply to a part of the body is diminished or stopped). There were 2,817 deaths attributed to this cause in 1978. Almost as frequent was acute myocardial infarction, commonly referred to as a "coronary" (2,350 deaths in 1978). Together, these two causes of heart disease accounted for 82.6 percent of all Arizona heart disease deaths. The remaining 17.4 percent of heart disease deaths, if considered separately, would comprise the fifth leading cause of death in the state.

25

Arizona cancer death rate far below national rate.



Cancer death rates, Arizona and United States, 1969-1978

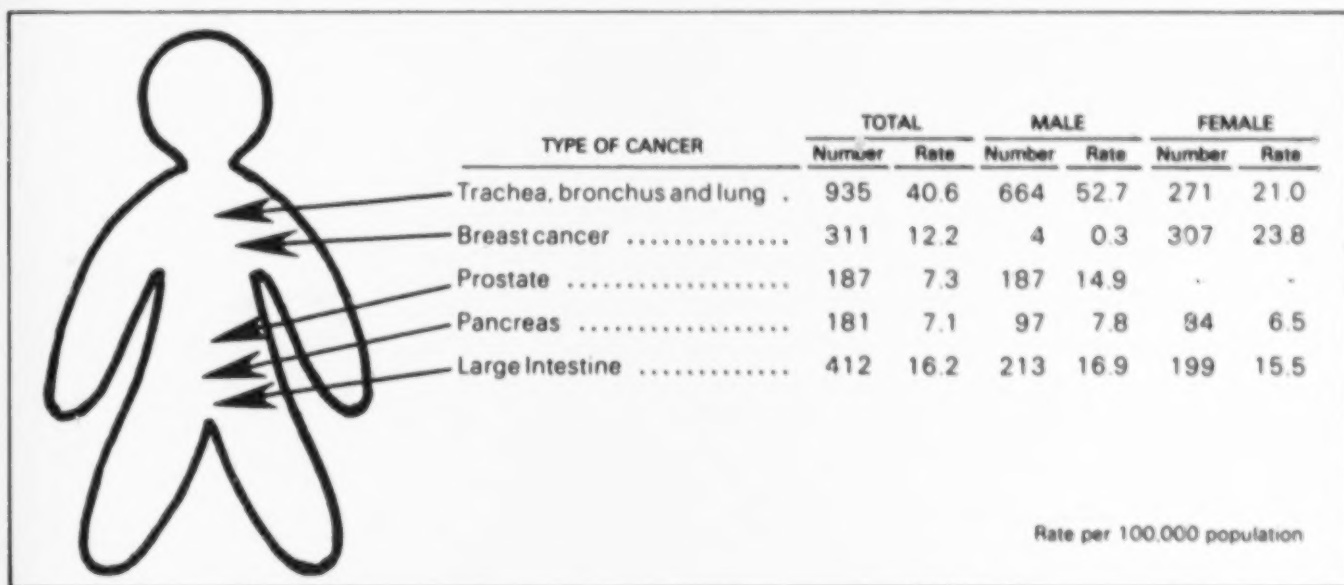
In the past 10 years, cancer death rates have steadily increased. The overall rate in Arizona was 132.6 per 100,000 population in 1969. In 1978, the rate increased to 157.0; this represents an 18.4 percent increase in the past 10 years. Like that of Arizona, the national cancer death rate rose during this period, recording a 13.7 percent increase since 1969. Although Arizona showed a larger increase in its cancer death rate than the United States, Arizona cancer death rate remained far below the national rate.

**Cancer of the
respiratory system is
the leading cause of
cancer mortality.**

26

CANCER

Breast cancer is number one among females.



Five leading causes of cancer mortality, Arizona, 1978

Among the various types of cancer deaths, the most common underlying cause was malignant neoplasm of the trachea, bronchus and lung. In 1978, 24.1 percent of all cancer deaths were attributed to this cause. The second most frequent cause of cancer mortality was cancer of the large intestine (412 deaths). Breast cancer (311 deaths) was third, while malignant neoplasms of the prostate and pancreas were fourth and fifth. Among males, cancer of the respiratory system was leading cause of cancer mortality while breast cancer was number one among females.

27

Motor vehicle fatalities comprised 59 percent of all accidental deaths in Arizona.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	NUMBER OF DEATHS	PERCENT
Motor Vehicle Traffic and Off-road Vehicle Accidents	950	59.4
Other Accidents	222	13.9
Accidental Falls	167	10.4
Accidents Caused by Fire and Flames	56	3.5
Accidental Poisonings by Drugs and Medicaments	9	0.6
Accidental Poisoning by Gases and Vapors	18	1.1
Water Transport Accidents	2	0.1
Air and Space Transport Accidents	48	3.0
Surgical and Medical Complications and Misadventures	19	1.2
Accidental Poisonings by Other Solid or Liquid Substances	8	0.5
Accidents Due to Natural and Environmental Factors	74	4.6
Late Effects of Accidental Injury	5	0.3
Railway Accidents	13	0.8
Other Road Vehicle Accidents	9	0.6
TOTAL	1,600	100.0

Accidental deaths by type of accident, Arizona, 1978

Arizona's accidental death rate in the past 10 years has remained stable. In 1969, Arizona's accidental death rate was 72.8. In 1978, the rate decreased to 64.7. Arizona's rates have been above the national rates in this 10-year period; this can be attributed to Arizona's high motor vehicle death rate. In Arizona in 1978, motor vehicle (traffic and off-road) accidents accounted for 950 deaths or 59.4 percent of all accidental deaths. The category "other accidents" comprised primarily of accidental drownings, suffocation from inhalation and ingestion of food or other objects, and industrial accidents, was the second most frequent category, with 222 deaths. Accidental falls represented the second most frequent specific type of accident (rather than a general category). This cause of death resulted in 167 deaths in 1978.

43 percent of all deaths to persons aged 1-44 years were accidental.

28

ACCIDENTS



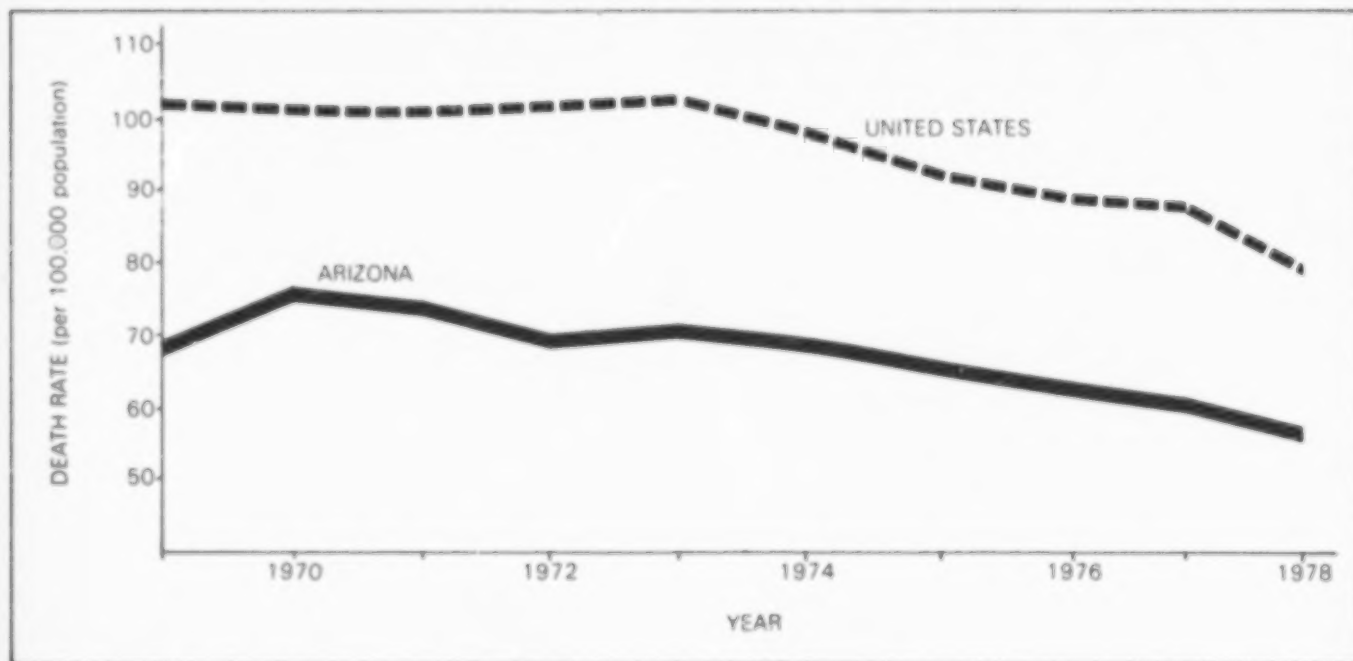
Leading causes of death as percentages of total death among persons ages 1-44 years, Arizona, 1978

In 1978, 8.4 percent of all Arizona resident deaths were caused by accidents. Of the total 1,600 accidental deaths, 1,162 were to males while 438 were to females. The death rate as a result of accidents for males was more than twice as great as that for females, and male accidental death rates were greater than female rates for all age groups. Accidents are the leading cause of death in the age groups one to four, five to 14, 15 to 24 and 25 to 44. In these age groups, accidental deaths accounted for 42.6 percent of all deaths and far exceeded any other cause of death.

29

**Stroke is the fourth
leading cause of death
in Arizona.**

Arizona's death rate from stroke is lower than U.S. rate.



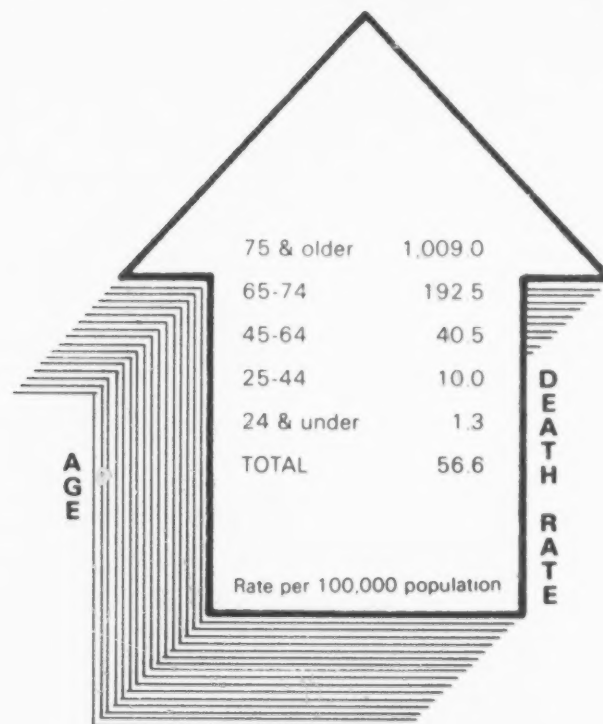
Cerebrovascular disease death rates, Arizona and the United States, 1969-1978

Cerebrovascular disease (stroke) was the fourth leading cause of death in Arizona in 1978. Deaths due to cerebrovascular disease numbered 1,397 among Arizona residents, or 7.3 percent of the 19,097 total deaths. In the past 10 years, the death rate from cerebrovascular disease has decreased both in Arizona and in the United States. Since 1969, Arizona recorded an 18.4 percent decrease in its cerebrovascular disease death rate, while the United States had a 22.9 percent decrease. In this 10-year period, Arizona's rate has been considerably lower than that of the United States. In 1978, the Arizona rate (56.5) was 28.5 percent less than the United States rate of 79.1.

**The rate of death
from stroke rapidly
increases over age 45.**

30

**CEREBROVASCULAR
DISEASE**



Cerebrovascular death rates by age group. Arizona, 1978

Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke) were more frequent among older age groups; mortality rates specific to these conditions began a marked increase above age 45. In the age group 45 to 64 years, the death rate was 44.2. This rate was substantially lower than that of the 65 to 74 year old group (192.5) and the 75 years and over group (1009.0). Among the various types of cerebrovascular disease, acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease was most frequently given as the type of cerebrovascular disease causing death (575 deaths). Next was generalized ischemic cerebrovascular disease, which caused 273 deaths in 1978. These two cause of death categories comprised 60.7 percent of all stroke deaths.

31

Deaths from influenza and pneumonia are most prominent among persons over 65 years of age.

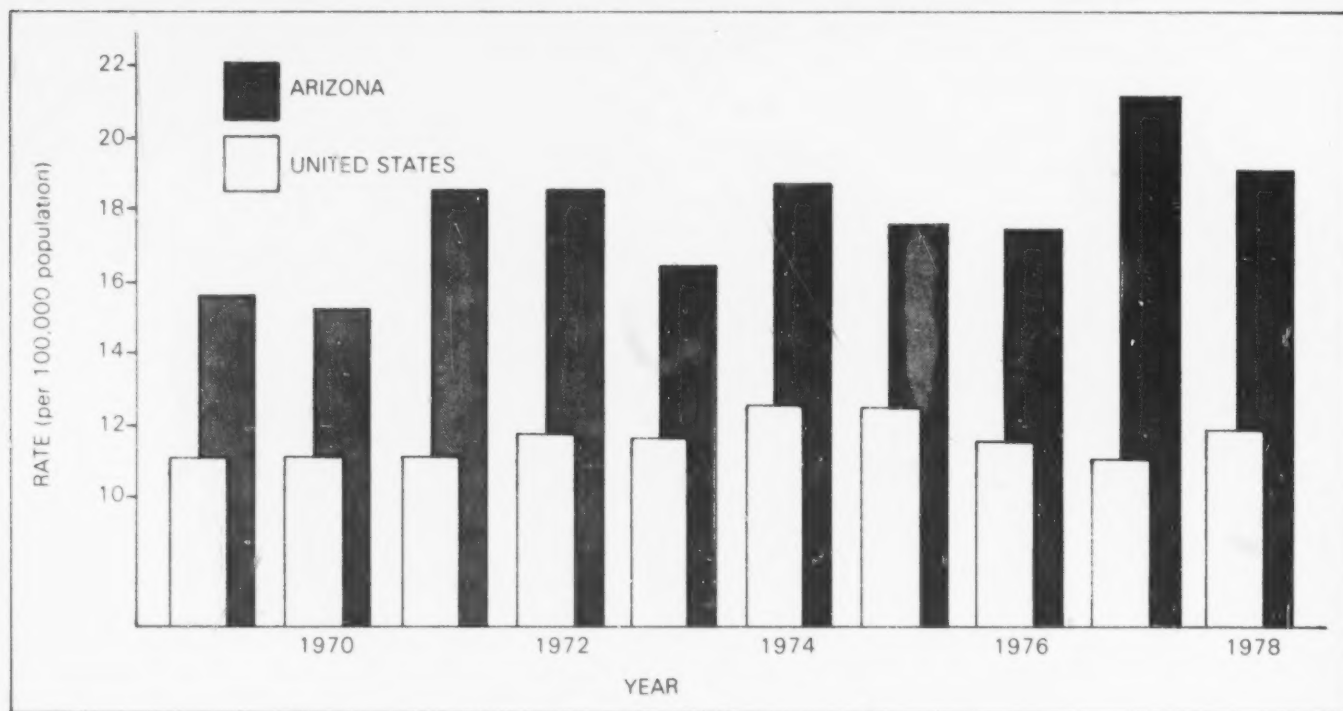
One out of every 33 deaths that occurred to Arizona residents in 1978 was accounted for by the influenza and pneumonia category. There were a total of 580 such deaths of which 335 were male and 245 were female. The influenza and pneumonia death rate was higher for males than females in 1978. The overall rate was 23.5, while males had a rate of 26.6 and females had a rate of 19.0. The age-specific rates for males were above those for females for most age groups. The rate of death due to influenza and pneumonia for the under-four-year age group was the highest rate observed for the younger ages. Among this age group, influenza and pneumonia ranked among the leading causes of death. The highest death rates from this cause of death were among age groups over 65 years of age. Among persons in the age group 65 to 74 years, the death rate from influenza and pneumonia was 68.7. Among those persons 75 and older, the death rate was higher at 398.0.

The suicide death rate in Arizona is far above the national rate.

32

SUICIDE

Firearms are used most frequently when committing suicide.



Suicide death rates, Arizona and the United States, 1969-1978

The suicide rates of Arizona and the United States have followed different paths in the past 10 years. Whereas the national rate has remained relatively stable, the Arizona rate has shown a strong increase and has been higher than the United States rate. In 1978, the Arizona rate of 19.0 far exceeded the national rate of 12.6. Suicides in Arizona were predominantly the result of four types of injuries. Self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives caused 285 deaths in 1978. Self-inflicted poisoning by solid and liquid substances resulted in 70 deaths. Hanging, strangulation and suffocation resulted in another 42 deaths. Combined with 39 deaths due to poisoning by gases, these four types of suicide accounted for 93.0 percent of all suicides of Arizona resident in 1978.

33

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among adolescents in Arizona.

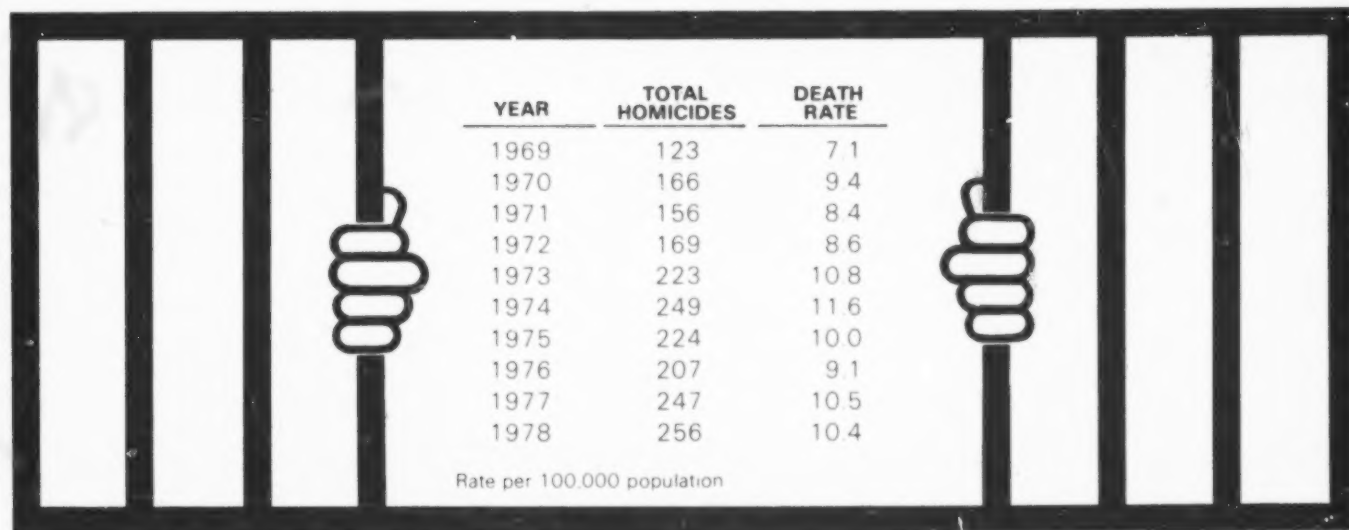
There were 469 suicides in Arizona in 1978, making suicide the sixth leading cause of death. As compared to 1977, Arizona recorded a 5.3 percent decrease in the number of suicides. Males comprised 73.8 percent of the total, with 346 deaths; there were 123 female deaths. Suicide by males had a relative frequency nearly triple that of females with rates of 27.5 and 9.5 respectively. Age-specific rates were higher for males across all age groups. Among persons aged 10-19 years, suicide ranked second, next to accidents, as a leading cause of death. In this age group, the suicide death rate has increased by 57.0 percent since 1970. Among the various marital status groups, divorced persons have the highest suicide death rate while married persons have the lowest. In 1978, divorced persons had a suicide death rate of 105.0, five times that of married persons, who had a rate of 20.5.

Homicide deaths are increasing.

34

HOMICIDE

The number of homicide deaths have doubled in 10 years.



YEAR	TOTAL HOMICIDES	DEATH RATE
1969	123	7.1
1970	166	9.4
1971	156	8.4
1972	169	8.6
1973	223	10.8
1974	249	11.6
1975	224	10.0
1976	207	9.1
1977	247	10.5
1978	256	10.4

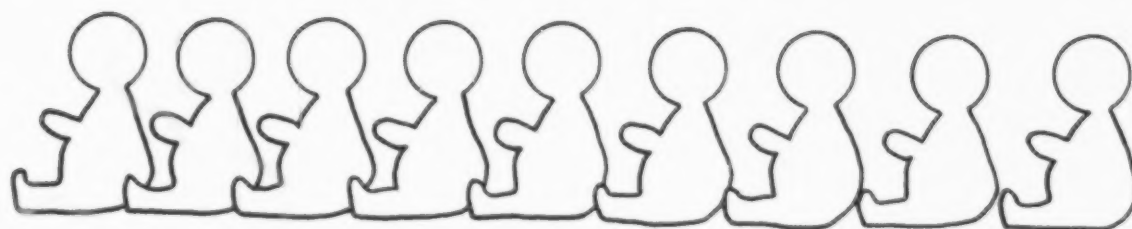
Rate per 100,000 population

Homicide deaths and death rates. Arizona, 1969-1978

There were 256 deaths as a result of homicide among Arizona residents in 1978. In the past 10 years, homicides and the homicide death rate have progressively increased. In 1978, the homicide death rate was 10.4 compared to 7.1 in 1969. Of the total 256 homicides recorded, 193 or 75.4 percent were to males compared to 63 female homicides. Among the various races, blacks had the highest homicide death rate (33.1). The homicide death rate among blacks was four times that of whites (7.8). The highest homicide death rate among any race/sex group was among black males with a rate of 58.3.

35

The rate of infant mortality is decreasing in Arizona.



1978



1950

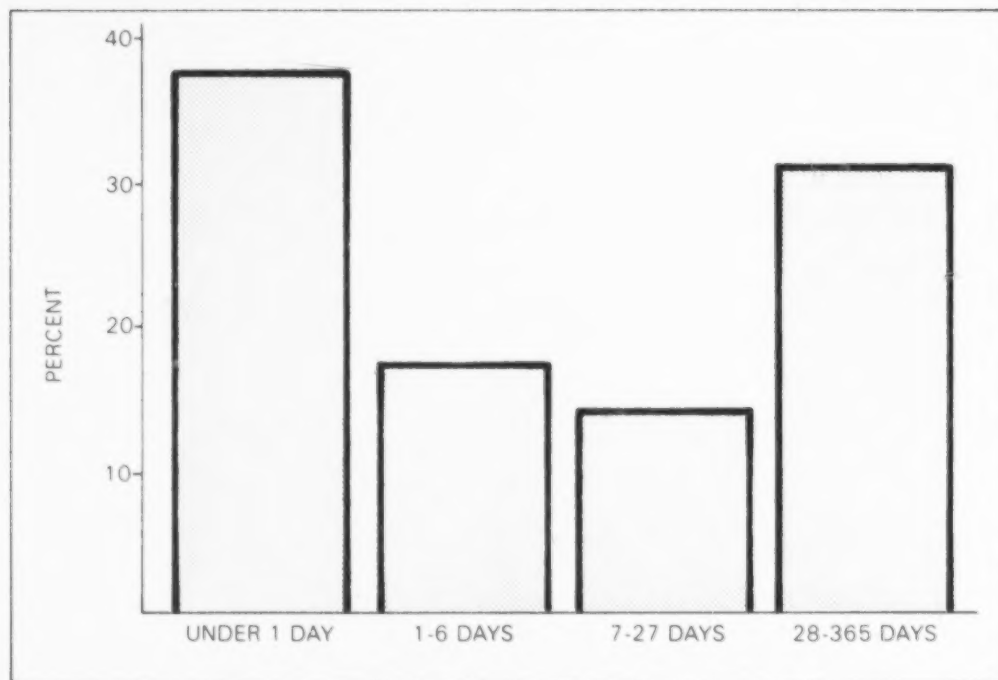
Infant mortality rates. Arizona, 1950 and 1978

Of the 19,097 deaths of Arizona residents in 1978, 564 occurred to individuals under one year of age. The frequency of infant deaths in Arizona has decreased by 40 percent since 1950, when Arizona recorded 937 infant deaths. The infant death rate in Arizona has also shown a considerable decrease, declining from 45.7 in 1950 to 13.1 in 1978. Nationally, the infant death rate has also shown a similar decrease, falling from 29.2 in 1950 to 14.4 in 1978. From 1950 to 1969, the Arizona infant death rate was higher than the national rate; not until 1970 did the state rate drop below the national rate. It was not until 1970 that the Arizona rate dropped below 20 to 17.8.

**Over fifty percent of
all infant deaths
occur in the first
week of life.**

36

INFANT DEATHS



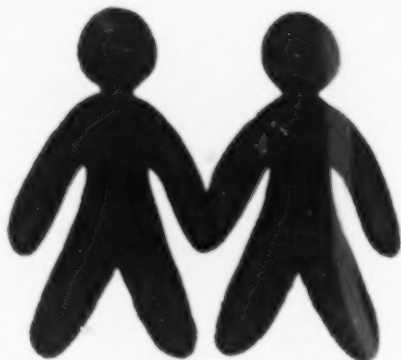
Percent of infant deaths by age at death, Arizona, 1978

Deaths occurring within the first month of life (neonatal deaths) accounted for 69.0 percent of all infant deaths in Arizona in 1978, and deaths within the first week of life accounted for 54.8 percent. Since 1970, the reduction in the infant mortality rate stems from reductions in the rate of death under seven days. The death rate for infants during the first day of life declined 44.9 percent since 1970, while infant deaths for ages one through six days declined 17.0 percent over the past nine years. In contrast, the rate of death for infants at ages 28 to 365 days showed a slight decrease and rates for infants aged seven to 27 days actually increased during the same time period.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

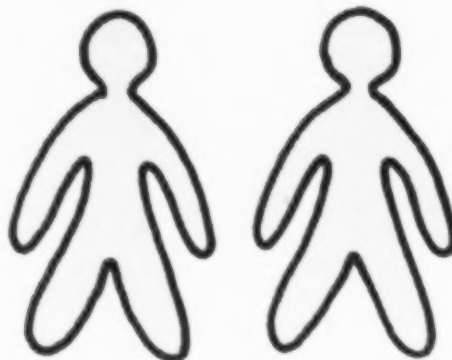
37

**Arizona's marriage
and divorce rates
higher than national
rates.**



MARRIED

**UNITED STATES - 10.3
ARIZONA - 11.2**



DIVORCED

**UNITED STATES - 5.1
ARIZONA - 7.0**

Marriage and divorce rates, Arizona and the United States, 1978

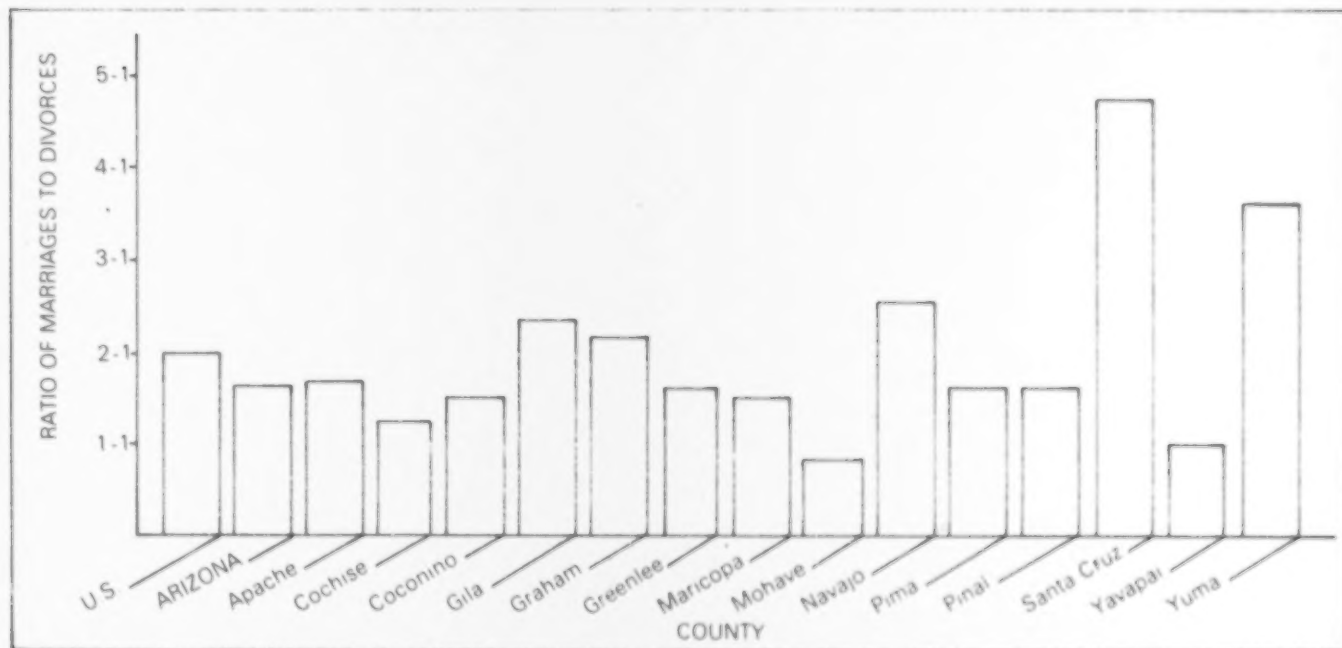
In 1978, the total number of marriages in Arizona rose by about three percent. In terms of rates, however, there was a decline from 11.5 marriages per 1,000 population in 1977 to 11.2 in 1978. Since 1970, the marriage rate in Arizona has been higher than that of the United States. Divorce rates in Arizona have also been higher than those for the nation. In 1978, the Arizona divorce rate was 7.0 divorces per 1,000 population, while the national rate was 5.1 per 1,000 population.

Yuma County recorded the highest marriage and divorce rates.

38

AN OVERVIEW

Arizona's marriage to divorce ratio lower than U.S.



Ratio of marriages to divorces by county, Arizona and the United States, 1978

Marriage and divorce rates vary considerably among counties in Arizona. In 1978, Yuma County recorded not only the highest marriage rate, but the highest divorce rate. Yuma County's divorce rate of 34.7 per 1,000 population far exceeded the rate of any other county. In Mohave County the number of marriages were actually exceeded by the number of divorces (8 to 1). In contrast, Santa Cruz County recorded the highest ratio of marriages to divorces (4.7 to 1). For the entire state of Arizona, 1.6 marriages were recorded for every divorce. This compares to a higher ratio of two marriages per divorce recorded in the United States.

REFERENCE APPENDIX

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	34,215	37,591	38,521	37,501	38,025	39,906	39,543	40,028	41,827	43,058
Apache	1,341	1,369	1,371	1,448	1,345	1,395	1,434	1,585	1,543	1,625
Cochise	1,265	1,352	1,542	1,525	1,544	1,486	1,505	1,394	1,517	1,564
Coconino	1,240	1,407	1,415	1,361	1,439	1,453	1,477	1,502	1,525	1,620
Gila	681	693	719	624	648	709	666	644	682	642
Graham	317	371	363	383	363	388	424	429	481	423
Greenlee	215	232	304	227	281	278	297	269	301	257
Maricopa	17,849	19,695	19,693	19,005	19,513	20,585	19,987	20,179	21,232	22,386
Mohave	399	465	465	443	478	518	545	591	646	644
Navajo	1,373	1,484	1,472	1,411	1,454	1,494	1,631	1,665	1,722	1,713
Pima	6,063	6,735	7,096	7,062	6,897	7,329	7,264	7,363	7,700	7,659
Pinal	1,420	1,555	1,650	1,603	1,638	1,759	1,712	1,636	1,644	1,699
Santa Cruz	276	297	320	325	380	353	361	390	401	440
Yavapai	495	543	565	649	590	625	631	732	798	782
Yuma	1,281	1,393	1,526	1,435	1,455	1,534	1,609	1,649	1,635	1,604

Table 1. Number of births. Arizona, 1969-1978

COUNTY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S.	17.8	18.4	17.2	15.6	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.7	15.3	15.1
ARIZONA	19.7	21.2	20.6	19.1	18.3	18.5	17.8	17.6	17.8	17.4
Apache	39.2	42.4	39.1	39.9	34.6	35.2	35.0	36.2	34.6	33.0
Cochise	20.9	21.8	23.4	22.1	21.3	20.2	20.3	18.5	19.8	20.0
Coconino	25.7	29.1	27.0	24.1	23.9	23.1	22.6	22.1	22.6	21.3
Gila	23.6	23.7	23.7	20.3	20.3	21.7	20.5	29.6	20.4	18.5
Graham	19.6	22.4	21.2	22.3	19.7	19.9	21.0	21.2	23.5	20.6
Greenlee	21.1	22.5	27.6	20.6	24.6	23.2	25.0	23.4	26.9	22.3
Maricopa	18.9	20.3	19.4	17.8	17.3	17.4	16.4	16.2	16.5	16.4
Mohave	16.2	18.0	16.5	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.6	15.0	15.3	14.6
Navajo	29.5	31.2	28.9	27.2	27.1	26.4	28.1	27.2	27.6	24.1
Pima	17.6	19.2	19.0	17.9	16.6	17.2	16.5	16.2	16.6	15.9
Pinal	21.1	22.7	22.5	21.1	20.3	20.8	19.5	18.9	18.3	19.4
Santa Cruz	20.1	21.3	23.1	21.1	23.2	20.5	20.9	23.2	22.0	23.0
Yavapai	13.8	14.7	14.2	14.9	12.6	12.8	12.9	14.8	14.0	13.0
Yuma	21.4	22.9	24.0	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.9	24.3	21.8	21.2

Table 2. Birth rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 live births

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	2,619	2,773	2,672	2,616	2,496	2,672	2,563	2,510	2,599	2,690
Apache	114	102	93	104	107	96	93	100	101	127
Cochise	97	113	101	114	111	116	131	97	121	115
Coconino	114	125	129	87	107	109	102	86	101	100
Gila	63	37	68	45	49	54	46	59	52	42
Graham	24	38	20	22	20	25	29	29	23	22
Greenlee	15	17	14	21	23	26	17	26	16	15
Maricopa	1,364	1,446	1,376	1,268	1,246	1,344	1,293	1,232	1,290	1,330
Mohave	23	26	30	29	40	45	40	42	46	51
Navajo	112	121	102	105	101	96	123	94	117	114
Pima	472	487	470	527	427	462	433	473	472	488
Pinal	85	109	106	125	117	123	116	102	102	121
Santa Cruz	23	19	25	16	25	24	18	14	17	23
Yavapai	33	31	40	45	43	45	33	53	44	47
Yuma	80	102	98	108	80	107	89	103	97	95

Table 3. Premature births, Arizona, 1969-1978

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	76.5	73.8	69.4	69.8	65.3	67.0	64.8	62.7	62.1	62.5
Apache	83.0	74.5	67.8	71.8	79.6	68.8	64.9	63.1	65.5	78.2
Cochise	76.7	83.6	65.5	74.8	71.9	78.1	87.0	69.6	79.8	73.5
Coconino	91.9	88.8	91.2	63.9	74.4	75.0	69.1	57.3	66.2	61.7
Gila	92.5	53.4	94.6	72.1	75.6	76.2	69.1	91.6	76.2	65.4
Graham	75.7	102.4	55.1	57.4	44.1	64.4	68.4	67.6	47.8	52.0
Greenlee	69.8	73.3	46.1	92.5	81.9	93.5	57.2	96.7	53.2	58.4
Maricopa	76.4	73.4	69.9	66.7	63.9	65.3	64.7	61.1	60.8	59.4
Mohave	57.6	55.9	64.5	65.5	83.7	86.9	73.4	71.1	71.2	79.2
Navajo	81.6	81.5	69.3	74.4	69.5	64.3	75.4	56.5	67.9	66.5
Pima	77.8	72.3	66.2	74.6	61.9	63.0	59.6	64.2	61.3	63.7
Pinal	59.9	70.1	64.2	78.0	71.4	69.9	67.8	62.3	62.0	71.2
Santa Cruz	83.3	64.0	73.5	49.2	65.8	68.0	49.9	35.9	42.4	52.3
Yavapai	66.7	57.1	70.8	69.3	72.9	72.0	52.3	72.4	55.1	60.1
Yuma	62.5	73.2	64.2	75.3	55.0	69.8	55.3	62.5	59.3	59.2

Table 4. Premature birth rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 live births

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	13,959	14,857	15,671	15,809	16,844	17,031	16,964	17,302	17,993	19,097
Apache	258	266	312	300	377	320	316	339	325	355
Cochise	455	511	476	538	499	517	512	503	545	534
Coconino	248	288	297	292	310	302	278	285	320	306
Gila	277	282	332	290	303	330	284	336	334	340
Graham	129	149	153	142	166	177	174	133	157	150
Greenlee	56	77	72	64	81	84	74	66	61	56
Maricopa	7,488	7,895	8,218	8,289	8,939	9,240	9,147	9,429	9,972	10,614
Mohave	204	238	279	291	353	355	406	421	435	491
Navajo	334	341	405	359	383	355	355	393	379	365
Pima	2,866	3,062	3,265	3,345	3,459	3,508	3,511	3,489	3,479	3,708
Pinal	536	548	625	629	661	608	579	628	638	692
Santa Cruz	112	90	97	118	134	113	120	127	123	117
Yavapai	493	555	573	606	627	566	647	631	668	732
Yuma	503	555	567	546	552	556	561	522	557	637

Table 5. Number of deaths, Arizona, 1969-1978

COUNTY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S.	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
ARIZONA	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
Apache	7.5	8.2	8.9	8.3	9.7	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.2
Cochise	7.5	8.3	7.2	7.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.8
Coconino	5.1	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.0
Gila	9.6	9.6	10.9	9.4	9.5	10.1	8.7	10.2	10.0	9.8
Graham	8.0	9.0	8.9	8.3	9.0	9.1	8.6	6.6	7.7	7.3
Greenlee	5.5	7.5	6.5	5.8	7.1	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.9
Maricopa	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
Mohave	8.3	9.2	9.9	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.9	10.7	10.3	11.1
Navajo	7.2	7.2	8.0	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.1
Pima	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.7
Pinal	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.2	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.9
Santa Cruz	8.2	6.4	6.6	7.7	8.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	6.8	6.1
Yavapai	3.8	15.0	14.4	13.9	13.4	11.6	13.2	12.7	11.7	12.2
Yuma	8.4	9.1	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.4	8.4

Table 6. Death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	404	385	425	406	373	380	351	362	356	311
Apache	12	14	5	10	10	19	9	17	10	8
Cochise	17	26	24	21	17	10	19	10	17	6
Coconino	15	9	13	5	18	19	12	14	12	17
Gila	7	12	7	6	7	11	8	7	16	2
Graham	4	2	4	6	6	5	6	6	3	2
Greenlee	2	3	8	1	2	6	4	3	2	1
Maricopa	223	200	211	208	173	187	166	176	184	161
Mohave	5	4	3	7	7	5	5	4	5	3
Navajo	16	9	23	16	17	20	20	8	15	10
Pima	58	69	81	77	61	45	54	80	61	77
Pinal	24	12	22	24	26	22	25	14	9	5
Santa Cruz	4	3	2	4	4	1	8	3	2	1
Yavapai	4	8	5	7	11	10	3	6	8	9
Yuma	13	14	17	14	14	20	12	14	12	9

Table 7. Number of fetal deaths. Arizona, 1969-1978

COUNTY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S.	14.1	14.2	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
ARIZONA	11.8	10.2	11.0	10.8	9.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.5	7.2
Apache	8.9	10.2	3.6	6.9	7.4	13.6	6.3	10.7	6.5	4.9
Cochise	13.4	19.2	15.6	13.8	11.0	6.7	12.6	7.2	11.2	3.8
Coconino	12.1	6.4	9.2	3.7	12.5	15.1	8.1	9.3	7.9	10.5
Gila	10.3	17.3	9.7	9.6	10.8	18.3	12.0	10.9	23.5	3.1
Graham	12.6	5.4	11.0	15.7	16.4	10.3	14.2	14.0	6.2	4.7
Greenlee	9.3	12.9	26.3	4.4	7.1	18.0	13.5	11.2	6.6	3.9
Maricopa	12.5	10.2	10.7	10.9	3.9	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.2
Mohave	12.5	8.6	6.5	15.8	14.6	9.7	9.2	6.8	7.7	4.7
Navajo	11.7	6.1	15.6	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.3	4.8	8.7	5.8
Pima	9.6	10.2	11.4	10.9	8.8	6.1	7.4	10.9	7.9	10.1
Pinal	16.9	7.7	13.3	15.0	15.8	12.5	14.6	8.6	5.5	2.9
Santa Cruz	14.5	10.1	5.9	12.3	10.5	2.8	22.2	7.7	5.0	2.3
Yavapai	8.1	14.7	8.8	10.8	18.6	16.0	4.8	8.2	10.0	11.5
Yuma	10.1	10.1	11.1	9.8	9.6	13.0	7.5	8.5	7.3	5.6

Table 8. Fetal death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 live births

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	508	468	456	410	373	395	381	415	364	389
Apache	14	17	15	15	11	15	10	16	12	14
Cochise	24	16	17	21	17	18	18	17	12	15
Coconino	17	26	16	12	17	15	17	10	14	13
Gila	7	9	16	8	6	8	6	15	7	7
Graham	7	6	1	2	-	6	4	7	8	4
Greenlee	2	5	4	2	1	3	6	4	-	-
Maricopa	259	229	224	206	204	224	206	206	203	220
Mohave	8	3	7	2	1	4	5	7	7	6
Navajo	18	15	21	17	17	21	18	16	15	18
Pima	104	86	80	79	58	53	47	72	44	50
Pinal	19	28	23	19	18	11	18	17	16	12
Santa Cruz	7	3	1	4	3	4	4	2	2	3
Yavapai	8	6	6	11	9	1	4	5	13	10
Yuma	14	19	25	12	11	12	18	21	11	17

Table 9. Number of neonatal deaths, Arizona, 1969-1978

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
U.S.	15.6	15.1	14.2	13.6	13.0	12.3	11.8	10.7	9.8	9.5
ARIZONA	14.8	12.4	11.8	10.9	9.8	9.9	9.6	10.4	8.7	9.0
Apache	10.4	12.4	10.9	10.4	8.2	10.8	6.9	10.1	7.8	8.6
Cochise	19.0	11.8	11.0	13.8	11.0	12.1	11.9	12.2	7.9	9.6
Coconino	13.7	18.5	11.3	8.8	11.8	10.3	11.5	6.7	9.2	8.0
Gila	10.3	13.0	22.3	12.8	9.3	11.3	9.0	23.3	10.3	10.9
Graham	22.1	16.2	2.8	5.2	-	15.5	9.4	16.3	16.6	9.5
Greenlee	9.3	21.6	13.2	8.8	3.6	10.8	20.2	14.9	-	-
Maricopa	14.5	11.6	11.4	10.8	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.8
Mohave	20.1	6.5	15.1	4.5	2.1	7.7	9.1	11.8	10.8	9.3
Navajo	13.5	10.1	14.3	12.0	11.7	14.1	11.0	9.6	8.7	10.5
Pima	17.2	12.8	11.3	11.2	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.8	5.7	6.5
Pinal	13.4	18.0	13.9	11.9	11.0	6.3	10.5	10.4	9.7	7.1
Santa Cruz	25.4	10.1	2.9	12.3	7.9	11.3	11.0	5.1	5.0	6.8
Yavapia	16.2	11.0	10.6	16.9	15.3	1.6	6.3	6.8	16.3	12.9
Yuma	10.9	13.6	16.4	8.4	7.6	7.8	11.1	12.7	6.7	10.6

Table 10. Neonatal death rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	728	670	710	628	585	594	587	614	559	564
Apache	36	36	25	34	40	30	27	26	21	29
Cochise	29	19	22	26	28	24	24	27	18	21
Coconino	31	39	34	35	25	35	32	28	32	22
Gila	11	11	25	17	11	14	11	17	11	9
Graham	10	9	2	4	5	7	8	9	9	7
Greenlee	3	9	6	3	2	3	7	5	2	-
Maricopa	352	305	330	282	285	316	289	285	282	307
Mohave	10	3	10	5	2	7	6	11	11	11
Navajo	42	43	53	30	32	37	33	40	36	27
Pima	132	120	113	117	86	79	81	95	68	72
Pinal	31	36	39	35	32	22	31	31	28	20
Santa Cruz	10	5	3	5	9	4	5	2	4	4
Yavapai	9	8	11	16	12	1	8	9	19	12
Yuma	22	27	37	19	16	15	25	29	18	23

Table 11. Number of infant deaths, Arizona, 1969-1978

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
U.S.	20.7	19.8	19.2	18.5	17.7	16.5	16.1	15.1	14.0	14.4
ARIZONA	21.3	17.8	18.4	16.7	15.4	14.9	14.8	15.3	13.4	13.1
Apache	26.8	26.3	18.2	23.5	29.7	21.5	18.8	16.4	13.6	17.8
Cochise	22.9	14.1	14.3	17.0	18.1	16.2	15.9	19.4	11.9	13.4
Cocconino	25.0	27.7	24.0	25.7	17.4	24.1	21.6	18.6	21.0	13.6
Gila	16.2	15.9	34.8	27.2	17.0	19.7	16.5	26.4	16.1	14.0
Graham	31.5	24.3	5.5	10.4	13.8	18.0	18.8	21.0	18.7	16.5
Greenlee	14.0	38.8	19.7	13.2	7.1	10.8	23.5	18.6	6.6	.
Maricopa	19.7	15.5	16.8	14.6	14.6	15.4	14.4	14.1	13.3	13.7
Mohave	25.1	6.5	21.5	11.8	4.2	13.5	11.0	18.6	17.0	17.1
Navajo	30.6	29.0	36.9	21.3	22.0	24.8	20.2	24.0	20.9	15.8
Pima	21.8	17.3	15.9	16.6	12.5	10.8	11.1	12.9	8.8	9.4
Pinal	21.8	23.2	23.6	21.8	19.5	12.5	18.1	19.0	17.0	11.8
Santa Cruz	36.2	16.8	8.8	15.4	23.7	11.3	13.8	5.1	10.0	9.1
Yavapai	18.2	14.7	19.5	24.7	20.3	1.6	12.6	12.3	23.8	15.3
Yuma	17.2	19.4	24.2	13.2	11.0	9.8	15.5	17.6	11.0	14.3

Table 12. Infant death rates. United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 live births

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	18,012	19,069	20,865	23,318	26,180	27,038	26,558	26,534	26,955	27,725
Apache	124	103	127	159	139	125	146	133	105	160
Cochise	646	681	729	789	840	834	874	889	998	854
Coconino	477	561	567	615	753	711	645	590	645	561
Gila	388	391	401	421	523	503	469	451	437	451
Graham	193	208	216	251	237	216	292	270	306	259
Greenlee	105	103	123	111	137	116	150	114	107	108
Maricopa	9,632	10,193	10,630	12,404	13,330	13,314	13,022	13,241	14,011	14,865
Mohave	103	121	176	200	209	232	223	282	243	321
Navajo	297	328	360	396	428	420	420	455	458	566
Pima	3,829	3,933	4,364	4,929	4,856	5,178	5,252	5,116	5,113	5,296
Pinal	679	746	884	961	1,073	914	791	907	846	824
Santa Cruz	363	364	375	365	402	383	316	313	305	345
Yavapai	316	382	363	445	457	477	465	471	530	497
Yuma	860	955	1,117	1,272	2,896	3,615	3,493	3,302	2,851	2,618

Table 13. Marriages, Arizona, 1969-1978

COUNTY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S.	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.3
ARIZONA	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.9	12.6	12.6	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.2
Apache	3.6	3.2	3.6	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.4	3.3
Cochise	10.7	11.0	11.0	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.8	11.8	13.0	10.9
Coconino	9.9	11.6	10.8	10.9	12.5	11.4	9.9	8.7	9.6	7.4
Gila	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.7	13.2	15.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	13.0
Graham	11.9	12.5	12.6	14.6	12.9	11.3	14.5	13.4	15.0	12.6
Greenlee	10.3	10.0	11.2	10.1	12.0	9.7	12.6	9.9	9.6	9.4
Maricopa	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.6	11.8	11.4	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.9
Mohave	4.2	4.7	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	7.2	5.8	7.3
Navajo	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.4	7.4	8.0
Pima	11.1	11.2	11.7	12.5	11.7	11.9	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.0
Pinal	10.1	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.3	11.0	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.4
Santa Cruz	26.5	26.1	25.5	23.7	24.5	22.4	18.3	18.6	16.8	18.1
Yavapai	8.8	10.3	9.1	10.2	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.3
Yuma	14.4	15.7	17.6	19.6	43.5	53.3	49.7	48.6	38.1	34.7

Table 14. Marriage rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 estimated midyear population

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
ARIZONA	11,918	13,298	14,397	13,197	14,036	16,926	17,577	19,029	16,578	17,320
Apache	28	34	37	52	34	63	35	58	50	97
Cochise	378	403	420	357	353	607	657	716	575	705
Coconino	249	280	322	345	377	347	380	375	409	384
Gila	190	219	242	232	176	252	315	278	217	193
Graham	96	131	109	86	110	134	192	164	134	123
Greenlee	48	55	65	49	58	75	84	76	55	67
Maricopa	7,439	8,023	8,798	7,748	8,219	9,800	9,826	11,051	9,415	9,938
Mohave	109	126	134	180	234	295	342	426	337	388
Navajo	127	140	136	172	184	172	224	232	219	229
Pima	2,305	2,703	3,156	2,681	3,188	3,615	3,772	3,880	3,245	3,422
Pinal	375	449	340	497	385	517	531	461	441	504
Santa Cruz	31	42	54	56	64	91	73	92	97	73
Yavapai	193	216	209	232	260	389	351	423	576	475
Yuma	350	477	375	510	434	579	795	797	808	722

Table 15. Divorces, Arizona, 1969-1978

COUNTY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
U.S.	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
ARIZONA	6.9	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.8	7.9	7.9	8.5	7.1	7.0
Apache	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.0
Cochise	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.2	4.9	8.4	8.8	9.5	7.5	9.0
Coconino	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.1
Gila	6.6	7.5	8.0	7.6	5.5	7.7	9.7	8.5	6.5	5.6
Graham	5.9	7.9	6.4	5.0	6.0	7.0	9.5	8.1	6.5	6.0
Greenlee	4.7	5.3	5.9	4.5	5.1	6.3	7.1	6.6	4.9	5.8
Maricopa	7.9	8.3	8.7	7.3	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.9	7.3	7.3
Mohave	4.4	4.9	4.8	6.0	7.0	8.4	9.1	10.8	8.0	8.8
Navajo	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.2
Pima	6.7	7.7	8.5	6.8	7.7	8.3	8.6	8.5	7.0	7.1
Pinal	5.6	6.5	4.6	6.5	4.8	6.2	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.8
Santa Cruz	2.3	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	5.3	4.2	5.5	5.3	3.8
Yavapai	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.6	8.0	7.1	8.5	10.1	7.9
Yuma	5.9	7.8	5.9	7.9	6.5	8.5	11.3	11.7	10.8	9.6

Table 16. Divorce rates, United States and Arizona, 1969-1978

*Per 1,000 estimated midyear population